MAINE FARMER

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MAINE FARMER

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man

THE POTATO ROT.

As long as this scourge of the potato field continues, so long it may be considered a legitimate theme for farmers to talk about and write about. This is right, for so formidable an evil should be investigated in every way, shape, and manner, thought about—talked about—wrote about, until the true cause of it is ascertained, and the true remedy for it established beyond doubt. At present the true cause of it is in doubt, and by consequence the remedies proposed as doubtful. We have from time to time presented our readers with views and theories on this subject, in order that they might be "posted up" in the matter, and for that reason we present the subject again to them at this time. At the present time five different theories are brought forward by different persons. They may be designated as, 1st the exhausted theory; 2d the fungus theory; 3d the insect theory, 4th the Electric theory, and 5th the mildew theory.

1st. The exhausted theory was brought forward or rather predicted by the celebrated Cobbet, who considered that as the tuber was not the seed or actual reproductive organ, but only an offset or expansion of the root, its vitality has become exhausted, run out, and therefore the rot is an effect of mere organic debility. The remedy must be a return to the genuine reproductive organ, the seed, and that if this be resorted to for a series of years the energies of the tuber would become recuperated, the rot disappear, and we could go on again for a series of years as usual.

2d. The fungus theory. This theory was brought forward by the late Mr. Teschemaker of Massachusetts, who by microscopical examinations of the diseased leaves, stalks and tubers of the potato, became convinced that the rot was the effect of the growth of fungi, whose sporuel or seed, invisible to the naked eye, lodged themselves on, in and about the plant, and taking root, drew out juices and essential fluids of the potato, and caused its decay. His remedy was the free use of salt; using it as a dressing on the land, and immersing the potato in a solution of it before planting.

3d. The insect theory was broached as a mere matter of guess work, until lately, when two individuals have made it a speciality of their own, viz: Henderson of Buffalo, and Reed of Baltimore. They have both made out definite accounts of the kind of insect they consider to be the rogues of the mischief, given their portraits, modes of attack, and directions for preventing their ravages.

Henderson attributes the rot to the ravages of an insect called Phytocoris, which breeds by myriads in and on the potato. His remedy is the free use of lime, applied to the cut potatoes before planting, and as a dressing to the land.

Reed attributes the evil to the ravages of the "Aphis." He has obtained a patent for his mode of preventing and remedying. We are not particularly informed as to the details of his mode, but he will give it to you in full, with authority to use it "for value received."

4th. The electric theory. This is the theory advanced by our friend Dr. J. Barber, of Annesquam, Mass. He considers that when potatoes are planted late they arrive at a certain stage of growth, when the summer becomes warm and thunder showers are frequent, and the atmosphere is close, damp, and "muggy" as we sometimes call it,—the vitality of the potato is destroyed thereby, and it rots of course as any other succulent plant will, whose life is suddenly destroyed, and it remains exposed to heat and moisture. His remedy is early planting so that the potato may mature before this stage of our seasons come on.

5th. The mildew theory. This theory is nearly allied to the fungus theory first named. It was, we believe, first advanced by our friend Phillip Morrill, of Glenburn, who considers it similar to the rust in wheat, and brought about by atmospheric action, aided by dews, or that species of dew called honey-dew. We are not certain what his remedy or preventive is.

More recently we have met with a modification of this mildew theory which has been advanced, or rather a recognition of it with an additional opinion, viz: that it is the same mildew or disease that attacks the grapes.

In the last number (November,) of the Valley Farmer, a very able agricultural journal, published monthly at St. Louis, we find this theory advocated as follows:—

Now, although we are not classed among the "great professors," and we may be deficient in that essential commodity, "common sense," but to our mind, and from long repeated and close observation, we entertain not the shadow of a doubt that the disease referred to, is attributable alone to atmospheric and hygromatic causes, and that the mildew that frequently attacks our grape vines, is produced by the same cause, for we know that it makes its appearance in many places at the same time. In the year 1856 we chanced to be in a certain locality in latitude about 41° north. Up to the 29th day of July the potatoes growing in the vicinity were vigorous and perfectly healthy. On that day the weather changed; the temperature we did not note down, but the sun shone with a peculiar scalding intensity, with an oppressive, confined condition of the atmosphere, not easy to describe, causing an unpleasant, suppressed perspiration from the human system, with a sensation that rendered any exertion peculiarly difficult and unpleasant. Within three days of this period, nearly all the potato vines growing in the neighborhood turned black, and on digging the potatoes, they were found diseased, so much so that in some instances they nearly all rotted. In this section the Isabella grape is extensively cultivated, and the day following the occurrence of the weather we have described, the vines of these grapes were discovered to be struck with mildew, and in a few days the leaves withered and died, presenting the appearance of having been scalded or burned. They shortly fell off, and in many instances prevented the ripening of the fruit, and the further hardening of the wood. In 1857, on the 30th day of July, there was a retrn of the scalding, oppressive weather. The day following, an intelligent and observing gentleman, quite extensively engaged in the culture of the grape, discovered a return of the blight upon his vines, and remarked that the farmers would find their potatoes diseased again. This prediction proved true; for in less than a week there was a universal complaint of the "potato rot." The present season, the first discovery of the grape vine blight appeared on the 27th of July, after a day of the same damp, confined, condition of the atmosphere, though less fatal than in the two previous seasons. Since that date there has been a return of two or three days, at different periods of the same weather, with the same effects observable on the grape vines. At the same periods the potato vines growing in the neighborhood were discovered to be diseased, with a corresponding rotting of the tubers. Generally, the effect of this disease upon the grape vine, after the loss of the leaves, is only to prevent the ripening of the wood and the fruit, but the present season, we discovered upon some vines that nearly simultaneously with the attack of mildew upon the leaves, the fruit presented signs of rotting; commencing, generally, on one side of the berry, but in some instances two spots would appear on the same fruit, gradually extending until covered the whole berry, giving it the appearance of having been roasted—the color gradually becoming more dark until nearly black, when they finally dry up and fall off.

Liebig, and others in Europe, who have watched the development of the potato rot, have intimated that the blight upon the grape vine was produced by the same causes that occasions the potato disease.

In southern Kentucky potatoes have long been planted, to a very considerable extent, for the southern market, and for a time we were at a loss to account for the peculiar exemption from disease in that section, while on lands in other States lying a few degrees north of the Ohio river, it has often proved ruinously fatal; but more recent observations seem to furnish a very conclusive explanation for it, and one that may be of service to those who are not situated too far north to avail themselves of it. As we have stated, the earliest date at which the grape vine and the potato have been attacked by this disease, was on the 27th day of July. At the ordinary time of planting potatoes in Kentucky, the crop at this date is so far advanced towards maturity as not to be effected by the causes that produce the disease, while in those sections of country but a degree or two farther north, the crop is making its most vigorous growth just at the period when that peculiar state of the weather prevails that we have described. As all the early matured potatoes are free from the attacks of this disease, every means should be employed to bring the crop forward at the earliest possible period, and before these atmospheric changes take place that produce it.

We will only add to the above the suggestion to use sulphur on the potato to prevent the mildew, as you do to prevent the mildew on grapes, and note the results.

THE STEAM PLOW.

We referred a short time sine to a steam plow which had been made at Lancaster, Pa., by a a man named Fawkes. This plow had a practical trial at the late State Fair in Illinois, and appears to have impressed the spectators very favorably. It was thought that it would, with the alterations and improvements which the inventor is making, prove just the thing for the broad and rolling prairies of the West, where there are but few obstructions like stones, hills or trees. We are told "that the huge, dark machine, throwing off volumes of steam and smoke, went over the rough ground and across the dead furrows with the majesty of an elephant and the ease of a lumber wagon." The machine backed, turned, stopped, started and suddenly changed direction and rate of speed, to the perfect satisfaction of the assembly. Of the plowing we have the following description:

"Soon after the hour appointed, the engine with the plows attached, guided and controlled by Fawkes trundled out on the open prairie. The ground was hard, "hard and harder," some said, "than a brick." They started—the plows would not go in; men mounted the beams; they started again; the furrows rolled off the moldboards delightfully. By altering their position slightly they went all right. There seemed to be the elements of success in the man and his horse. The draft was nothing. In ground of the usual plowing condition it could have drawn twice as many plows. The six furrows were turned straight and deep enough, and well laid over."

The State of Illinois offered a premium of $5000 for the best steam plow, and there were two entries besides the Fawkes plow. The final trial was postponed for a few weeks, when it is expected that three machines will compete, and the result is looked for with much interest.

[Boston Journal.

Great Wheat Produce. A son of Mr. William Menhinnicks, of Treraven, near Wadelbridge, while visiting the exhibition of 1851, noticed an unusually fine sample of wheat, and requested the favor of a few grains. He brought home about one hundred grains, which he that year, carefully dibbled in, in one square yard of ground. This produced, in 1852, two gallons; this, in 1853, was again dibbled in, in about a quarter of an acre, and produced 80 gallons; this produced, in 1854, 50 bushels. This ratio would give 50 acres (customary) in 1855, 500 do. in 1856, 5,000 do. in 1857, and 50,000 do. in 1858, or more than the whole of the sowing of the county of Cornwall in one year. The quality of this wheat is superior to any ever grown in that neighborhood. The first prize at the annual Farmers' Club has always been awarded to it, and it is known as "The Exhibition Wheat."

[Cornish (England) Telegraph.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Mt. VERNON, VIENNA AND ROME.

On Wednesday, Sept. 15th, an Exhibition of Cattle was held by the farmers of Mt. Vernon, Vienna and Rome, on the premises of Joshua Wells, in Mt. Vernon. The weather was very fine, and early in the morning it was manifest that a large number of people would be present. The notice of the exhibition was short, but 650 head of cattle were on the ground, all showing that they were taken from good pastures, and that it is important, not only to "breed well," but to "feed well."

The morning was devoted to the examination of stock by the committees, after which, the "inner man" was refreshed at the sumptuous tables of Messrs. Nath'l and Joshua Wells. In the afternoon, the drawing match was well contested. The cattle were spirited and lively and under good discipline. The loads they readily drew exhibited great strength.

Thursday, the 15th, was a very wet and uncomfortable day, and the show of horses was postponed until the next day.

There was not a large number of horses and colts on the ground, but those present indicated that the people do not intend to keep any but the best,—that they cost less to feed, and are much more profitable to sell. We noticed, among them, several "fast trotters," also a number of well matched colts.

In the afternoon, the Ladies gave an equestrian performance, which was highly creditable to their skill in the management of fleet horses. The whole closed with a foot race.

The Mt. Vernon Cornet Band enlivened the festivities during the Exhibition; and, by the way, made themselves favorites with all, and especially with the lovers of good music. S. Eaton.

Vienna, Oct., 1858.

CLEARING ROCKY LANDS---DOES IT PAY?

It is a common impression that it will not pay to clear rocky lands, and thus, many fields used as meadows are left encumbered with boulders, always in the way of the plow, the cultivator, and the scythe. A still larger class of lands are given up hopelessly to pasture, yielding only scanty herbage, and not paying the interest on ten dollars an acre. There are, undoubtedly, many lands so full of boulders and outcropping ledges, that they can never be cleared for cultivation, economically. But there are others, in the vicinity of good markets, and not too full of boulders, that can be cleared immediately, and will pay a better per cent. on the capital invested, than railroad stock, or almost any of the public enterprises that invite capitalists.

A neighbor of ours has recently finished an undertaking of this character, and given us the statistics of the investment. The plot of land cleared up was in the rear of his farm, and consisted of six acres of rocky pasture, with a few trees upon it, and patches of briers and huckleberry brush. The soil was a gravelly loam, of good quality, strewn with boulders, from two to ten feet or more in diameter. It fairly belonged to that class of lands which most men would pronounce hopeless. But he had energy and capital waiting for profitable investment, and was willing to be contented with small safe returns.

The object to be accomplished with the stones was threefold. 1st. To fence the land; 2nd, to fill up some low places; and 3rd, to make a smooth surface. The smallest and most available stones were taken for the walls, which were designed to cut the plot of ground into two acre fields. A deep trench was dug, six feet broad, affording plenty of soil to fill up holes in other places. This was filled in with boulders and small stones, answering the purpose of a deep drain as well as the foundation of a wall. The wall was run up about four feet high, and used up an enormous quantity of stones. There were still boulders left, some of which were blasted and drawn off for walls on other parts of the farm, and others were sunk by digging deep holes at their sides. This last is a cheap method of disposing of a large rock. Sometimes three or four adjacent boulders were tumbled into one hole, and covered with soil about two feet deep. Only a few very large rocks were left, as a sample of what had been.

The amount of all the bills for labor, teaming, powder, &c., was about six hundred dollars. This gave him three two-acre lost, walled for a century, theroughly cultivated, and stocked down to grass. The land, as it stood originally, did not pay him the interest on ten dollars an acre. This season, two of the lots have been in grass.

Estimated yield 12 tuns, at $15 per tun	$180
The other lot in Oats, 100 bushels	50
Four tons of Straw sold for	40
Total	$270

The first cost of the land was sixty dollars an acre, making for land and improvements, $960. Every one acquainted with the cost of gathering crops, can see that a gross product of $270 from six acres, must leave an interest of at least twelve per cent, after all expenses are paid. Or estimating the products at only half the price named above, we still have six per cent. interest, clear, which is more than a majority of the public stocks pay—saying nothing of the risk.

There was never, probably, so much idle capital waiting investment, as we have in the Eastern States this Fall. We are glad to have the opportunity to call the attention of capitalists to this very safe and profitable stock. There is a plenty of it, it does not run away, and it always makes good dividends. [Am. Agriculturist.

Kicking Cows. Cows sometimes move their feet from impatience or restlessness, and sometimes kick for the same reason. Any *invariable* and *prompt* infliction of a short, quick punishment, will soon cure them. They dislike to have their teats jerked, and if, whenever they kick or step, this infliction *always instantly follows*, they will soon cease. It is of the utmost importance that it be always uniformly severe, not irregular, and never but *once* performed for each repetition of the fault. [Country Gentleman.

Knickerbocker Pickle. As now is the time for setting down beef in families for winter use, we give below the receipt for the good old fashioned Knickerbocker pickle which we have used ever since we have had a family, and which we perfer to anything else. The following is for 100 lbs. of beef, 6 gallons water, 6 lbs. salt, half course half fine, 3 lbs. brown sugar, 1 qt. molasses, 3 oz. salt petre, 1 oz. pearlash. Mix and scald the whole together, and when cold (or even hot) pour into the vessel upon the beef.

SAUSAGES.

As cool weather is coming on, and the flies are disappearing, it is time to think about making sausages; hence we present the following methods of making them, from the repertoire of a noted cook.

Pork Sausages. There are many receipes for the making of pork sausages. Several counties have their own peculiar receipes, the peculiarity in their sausages being the quantity and variety of herbs which they introduce, the prevalence of some particular one giving the flavor, as well as the peculiarity to each. The presence of so many herbs is, however, not always considered an agreeable feature; and many palates are offended at that which forms to others the great merit. The following is a very simple receipt:—

Take of the fat of pork one pound, that of the loin of a large, richly fed pig, or the inward fat of a small one; chop it finely with half a pound of lean pork; add to it four or five sage leaves finely chopped, some lemon, thyme in a small quantity, and three dessert-spoonfuls of crumbs of bread powdered. Be careful not to put too much of the latter, as it tends to turn the sausage sour if kept. Amalgamate these ingredients well; dust on grated nutmeg, mace, and cloves in powder, and finish with black pepper and salt, being sure to season well, the meat may then be put into the skins, or may be put into jars covered down from the air, to be used for rolls, or stuffing, or any required purpose. All skin must be pared from the fat before chopping, and every sinew removed from the lean pork, as well as any bone, or anything which may impair the taste when eaten.

Another Way. To a couple of pounds of lean pork, young, white and delicate, put three quarters of a pound of minced beef suet; the pork must first be chopped very fine; add three dessert-spoonsfuls of bread which has been dipped in Port wine, dried and grated fine, work it together with the yolks of three eggs smoothly beaten; season it with pepper and salt, and dried sage; a very little cayenne may be introduced, and a very small piece of garlic; work the whole well together in a mortar until it forms a paste; it may then be put into wide skins, or pressed down into jars for future use; it is cut into square pieces, dredged with flour, fried with fresh butter, and sent to table on a breakfast dish.

Another Way. Chop particularly fine about two or three pounds of lean pork, and an equal quantity of fat; have ready some sage, either dry or green, either passed through a sieve, or chopped very fine; a small piece of shallot, a few grains of ground cloves; season it with pepper and salt; mix a few fine bread crumbs up with it; have your skins ready cleaned, then fill them; or if preferred, roll into balls, and fry them; you will tie them the length you wish the sausages to be; prick the skins with a fork before you fry them; you may do them in the oven, if it should be hot.

Another Way. Chop the pork as before; only add half the quantity of lean veal, a pound of suet chopped equally fine; have ready a French roll soaked in milk but no crust; season it well with pepper and salt; mix it all well together.

Another Way. Chop pork as before, and an equal quantity of fat, and the quantity of lean veal, and the same of suet, and two or three handfuls of the bread-crumbs; have ready a few sage leaves, a few of knotted marjoram, and one shallot; pound all well together; season with white pepper and salt; either put them in skins, or roll them, and fry them as above.

[Germantown Telegraph.

RANCID BUTTER.

The Echodu Monde Savant says; "A farmer in the vicinity of Brussels, having been succeedful in removing the bad smell and taste of some butter by mixing it with chloride of lime, he was encouraged by this experiment, and he has restored to butter, the taste and odor of which were insupportable, all the sweetness of fresh butter. The operation is extrmely simple, and practicable by all. It consists simply in working the butter in a sufficient quantity of water, in which from 25 to 30 drops of chloride of lime have been added to every two pounds of butter. After having mixed it till all its parts are in contact with the water it may be left in it for an hour or two, afterwards withdrawn and worked again in clear water. The chloride of lime having nothing injurious in it, can with saftey be augmented; but after having varried the experiment, it was found that twenty-five to thirty drops to every two pounds of butter were sufficient.

Another method of restoring sweetness and flavor to rancid butter, said to be very effectual by those who have tried it, is to put it into a churn with new milk and work it till the old salt and rancidity is removed, after which it is to be taken from the churn, worked and salted afresh. [N. E. Cultivator.

Watering Sheep in Winter. That sheep can do with less water than other domestic animals, is well known. That they should be *forced* to do with a less quantity than they desire, or compelled to do without any, except what is accidentally supplied by melting snow or rain, no reasonable or merciful man can believe for one moment. In some experiments on South Down sheep, at Rothamstead, we found that in the summer months each sheep eat 3 lbs. of clover hay, and drank about 6 lbs. of water daily. Thinking that they drank more than was favorable for the deposition of fat, we confined them to a less quantity of water for one week. The result was that during that time they eat less food and *lost weight*. This result satisfied us that sheep knew better than man, though he were scientific, how much water they required.

But we need not quote experiments. The common sense of every man tells him that sheep, as well as all other animals, should be abundantly suppled with good, fresh water. Cows and sheep, if possible, should have free access to it *at all times*. For, unlike the horse, they will not always drink at stated times, however regularly observed. A well, pump and troughs would seem, therefore, to be necessary appendages to every well managed barnyard or sheep fold.—Kind reader, *act* on this matter, and your sheep and cows will bless you, if not in words, at least in wool, milk and profit. [Genesee Farmer.

From the Cotton Planter and Soil of the South.

THE FARMER'S FIRESIDE.

How happy was the eventide,
In the good old days now past and gone,
As round the farmer's fireside,
We gathered when the day was done;
The fire-light flickering on the wall,
Sweet voices sounded in the hall.

Then songs and mirth and tales went round,
And many a shout of laughter clear,
Rang out with joyous pealing sound,
Which loving hearts grew warm to hear;
Gay shadows danced upon the wall,
Like city belle at city ball.

The ruddy blaze of the great pine fire,
Glanced on the good dame, happy and mild;
Burnished the locks of the gray-haired sire,
Painted the cheeks of the frolicking child;
Brightened with lustre the long broad hall;
Cast many shadows on the wall,

And when the merry Christmas came,
Stockings were hung on the Christmas tree;
And the simple gift, and the good old game,
Made the old feel young and the young full of glee!
The shadows lingered long on the wall,
And light feet lingered long in the hall.

Many Christmases came and went;
The old folks stood on the brink of the grave;
Their forms were withered and feeble and bent,
And the youth grew up to manhood, brave;
Then then shadows trembled on the wall,
Like leaves of Autumn ere they fall.

Those days are gone, time swiftly fled,
And green mounds where the willows weep;
Among the nations of the dead,
Show where those old folks calmly sleep!
Then silence reigned within the hall,
And darkness shadowed all the wall!

The little ones that sported there,
Scattered o'es earth far and wide;
Assailed by worldly grief and care,
Weep as they think of the old fireside!
In dreams they sport again in the hall,
And dance to the shadows on the wall.

OUR CHANGING CLIMATE.

The following beautiful passage by Washington Irving might almost make a March day cheerful:

"Here let us say a word in favor of those vicisitudes of our climate, which are too often made the subject of exclusive repining. If they annoy us occasionally by changes from hot to cold, from wet to dry, they give us one of the most beautiful climates in the world. They give us the brilliant sunshine of the South of Europe, with the fresh verdure of the North. They float our summer sky with gorgeous tints of fleecy whiteness, and send down cooling showers to refresh the painting earth and keep it green. Our seasons are full of sublimity and beauty.

Winter with us hath none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds and chilling frosts, and whirling snow storms; but it has also its long intervals of cloudless sunshine, when the snow-clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day, when at night the stars beam with intenseet lustre, or the moon floods the whole landscape with her most limpid radiance. And he joyous outbreak of our Spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life and the splendor of summer—its morning volumptuousness and evening glory—its airy palaces of sunlight clouds piled up in a deep azure sky; and its gusts of tempests of almost tropical grandeur, when the forked lightning and bellowing thunder-volley from the battlements of heaven shake the sultry atmosphere; and the sublime melancholy of our Autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky. Truly we may say that in our climate, 'The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

Sand Hills. It not unfrequently happens that barren knolls or sandy plains are close to a muck swamp. Where this is the case, you may "kill two birds with one stone." In most soils there is a deficiency of some of the primitive earths,—sandy lands have an excess of silex, or, in other words, a deficiency of aluminous particles. By adding muck or clay, the constitutional texture is changed and improved, and the character of the land ameliorated, and rendered more productive. The addition of these earths to sandy lands renders them more ponderous, and consequently less liable to sift and wash,—it also increases their retentive power or capacity, and, therefore, endures with the necessary energies requisite to enable them to resist successfully the effect of doubt. An inch or two of sand or gravel upon the swamp will do more for it than the same quantity of manure. Swamps too soft for plowing may in this way be reclaimed. These exchanges of soil, we are fully persuaded, will pay on all farms where swamp and poor land abound. The yeld is, in many cases, more than quadrupled. [Exchange.

Action of Sugar on the teeth. M. Larez of France, in the course of his investigations on the teeth, had arrived at the following conclusions: First, that refined sugar, either from cane or beets is injourious to healthy teeth, either by immediate contact with these organs, or by the gas developed owing to its stoppage in the stomach: second, that if a tooth is macerated in a saturated solution of sugar, it is so much altered in the chemical composition that it becomes gelatinous, and its enamel opaque, spongy, and easily broken; third, this modification is due, not to free acid, but to a tendency of sugar to combine with the calcareous basis of the tooth.

Form and Construction of Steam Boilers. Prof. Fairbairn says that all boilers should be of cylindrical form, and where flat ends are used they should be composed of plates one-half thicker than those which form the circumference. The flues, if two in number, to be same thickness as the exterior shell, and the flat ends to be carefully stayed with gussets of triangular plates and angle iron, connecting them with the circumference and the ends. The use of gussets is earnestly recommended as being infinitely superior to and more certain in their action than stay-rods. They should be placed in lines diverging from the centre of the boiler, and made as long as the position of the flues and other circumstances in the construction will admit.

NORTH SOMERSET AG. SOCIETY.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

The following is a list of premiums awarded by the North Somerset Ag. Society, at their last Annual Exhibition, held at Solon, Oct. 13th and 14th, 1858:

Oxen and Steers. Working oxen, 1st, W. B. Moore, $3; 2d, O. H. McFadden, 2 50; 3d, J. Craigin, 2.
Draught oxen, 1st, W. B. Moore, 3; 2d, L. Baker, 2 50; 3d, W. B. Moore, 2.
Matched oxen, 1st, L. Baker, 2 50; 2d, N. Hobart, 2; 3d, A. W. Spaulding, 1 80.
Town team of oxen, 1st, Solon, 8; 2d, Bingham, 6; 3d, Moscow, 4. Do. of 2 yrs. old steers, 1st, Solon, 4; 2d, Embden, 3.
Steers, 3 and 2 yrs. old, 1st, J. W. Moore, 2; 2d, A. Davis, 1 50; 3d, S. Jewett, 1.
Yearling steers, 1st, A. W. Rowell, 1; 2d, H. McIntire, 75c; 3d, H. Hunnewell, 50c.
Steer calves, 1st, N. Dunell, 75c; 2d, D. Stevens, 2d, 50c; 3d, E. Hathorn, 25c.

Cows and Heifers. Stock cow, 1st, T. F. Chase, $1 50; 2d, S. Goodrich, 1 25; 3d, H. Hunnewell, 1.
Milch cows, 1st, W. W. Bosworth, 1 50; 2d, J. Gray, 1 25; 3d, T. F. Chase, 1.
Heifers, 3 yrs. old, 1st, C. G. Thompson, 1 25.
Heifers, 2 yrs. old, 1st, C. Baker, 1; 2d, Z. Smith, 75c; 3d, S. Ayer, 50c.
Yearling steers, 1st, C. G. Thompson, 75c; 2d, W. B. Moore, 50c; 3d, N. Smith, 25c.
Heifer calves, 1st, T. Smith, 50c; 2d, E. Jackman, 40c; 3d, D. Stevens, 2d, 20c.

Bulls and Bull Calves. Bulls, 1st, C. Baker, $2 50; 2d, E. Hathorn, 2; 3d, S. S. Burns, 1 50.
Bull calves, 1st, T. I. Chase, 80c; 2d, A. H. Bosworth, 60c; 3d, J. Lowell, 40c.

Horses and Colts. Studs, 1st, L. Andrews, $2.
Breeding mares, 1st, E. W. Parlin, 1 25; 2d, W. M. E. Brown, 1; 3d, A. Parsons, 75c.
Matched horses, 1st, R. Burns, 2; 2d, N. Dunell, 1 50.
Work horses, 1st, J. Gray, 1; 2d, W. H. Russell, 75c; 3d, S. Webb, 50c.
Colts, 3 yrs. old, 1st, R. Haley, 1; 2d, J. Atkinson, 75c; 3d, J. S. McIntire, 50c.
Colts, 2 yrs. old, 1st, J. Gray, 1; 2d, D. Stevens, 2d, 75c; 3d, H. W. Knight, 50c.
Yearling colts, 1st, W. W. Bosworth, 80c; 2d, C. M. Bosworth, 60c; 3d, B. F. Atwood, 40c.
Spring colts, 1st, J. French, Jr., 75c; 2d, A. Parsons, 50c; 3d, J. French, Jr., 30c.

Sheep and Lambs. Bucks, 1st, J. Craigin, $1; 2d, N. Durrell, 75c.
Six ewe sheep, 1st, J. Craigin, 1 50; 2d, E. Jackman, 1.
Six lambs, 1st, N. Dunell, 1; 2d, J. Craigin, 75c.

Swine. Boar, 1st, H. W. Chaney, 75c.

Butter and Cheese. Fall butter, 1st, Mrs. S. Burke, 1; 2d, Mrs. A. H. Bosworth, 75c.
Packed butter, 1st, Mrs. B. F. Leadbetter, 1; 2d, Mrs. E. Jackman, 75c.
Cheese, 1st, Mrs. C. Grant, 80c; 2d, Mrs. B. F. Leadbetter, 60c.

Ag. Implements. Cart wheels, wooden hubs, 1st J., P. Buswell, $1. Same, iron hubs, 1st, H. Whipple, 1.

Household Manufactures. Diaper, 1st, Mrs. S. Burke, 50c; 2d, Mrs. J. Craigin, 35c. White wailed cloth, Mrs. L. Pierce, 50c; 5 yds carpeting, same, 75c. Cotton and wool cloth, 1st, Mrs. A. Holway, 40c; 2d, Mrs. T. Smith, 30c. Table cloth, Mrs. N. Dunell, 17c. Hearth rug, Mrs. A. Dinsmore, 40c; same, Mrs. E. G. Savage, 30c. Quilt, Mrs. A. Densmore, 1; same, Mrs. J. Gray, 75c. Yarn, Mrs. J. Williams, 40c; same, Mrs. J. W. Mosier, 30c. Pair cotton and wool blankets, Mrs. E. Savage, 60c; same, Mrs. J. W. Mosier, 40c. Bed spread, Mrs. E. Savage, 75c. Crochet bed spread, Mrs. Harris, 60c.

Grain, &c., and Fruit. Seed corn, 1st, E. Paul, 75c; 2d, N. Thompson, 50c; 3d, C. Baker, 25c.
Squash, 1st, W. K. Paul, 25c.
Cabbages, 1st, H. Hilton, 40c.
Winter apples, 1st, N. Smith, 40c; 2d, J. Whipple, 30c; 3d, W. M. Drury, 20c.
Fall apples, 1st, W. M. Drury, 40c; 2d, N. Smith, 30c; 3d, J. Craigin, 20c.
Basket damsons, A. H. Bosworth, 50c.
Basket grapes, J. Whipple, 40c.

Solon, Sept. 1858. W. M. E. Brown, Sec'y.

NORTH PENOBSCOT AG. SOCIETY.

AWARDS OF PREMIUMS.

At the Annual Exhibition of the North Penobscot Ag. Society, held at Lee Village, Oct. 13th and 14th, an account of which we have heretofore given, the following premiums were awarded:

Oxen and Steers. Town teams, 1st, I. Whitter, Lee, $4; 2d, L. W. Drake, Springfield, 3.
Draft oxen, 1st, J. Fifield, Lee, 3; 2d, F. H. Budge, Springfield, 2. Same, not over 6 ft. in girth, 1st, H. Crocker, Lee, 2 50; 2d, E. L. Tuck, Lee, 1 50.
Farm oxen, 1st, A. W. Ames, Lee, 3.
Steers, 3 yrs. old, 1st, J. C. Hanscom, Springfield, 2; 2d, F. Harding, Lee, 1 50.
Steers, 2 yrs. old, 1st, T. H. Chase, Lincoln, 1 50; 2d, B. Whitten, Lee, 1.
Yearling steers, 1st, S. Hall, Lincoln, 1 50.

Bulls. Grade Durham bulls, 1st, J. Coffin, Jr., Springfield, 3.
Grade Devonshire bull, 1st, P. M. Clark, Springfield, 3.
Bull calf, 1st, W. C. Hammatt, Hartland, 1.

Cows and Heifers. Stock cows, 1st, B. Whittier, Lee, $2; 2d, J. W. Hall, Lee, 1.
Milch cows, 1st, J. M. True, Lee, 2; 2d, J. Harding, Lee, 1.
Heifers, 3 yrs. old, 1st, D. Barnes, 1; 2d, same, 50c.
Heifers, 2 yrs. old, 1st, G. Haskell, Lee, 1; 2d, E. L. Tuck, Lee, 50c.
Yearling heifers, 1st, S. Hall, Lincoln, 75c; 2d, J. Burke, Lee, 50c.
Heifer calf, 1st, B. Whittier, Lee, 50c.

Sheep. Buck, 1st, J. Burke, Lee, $2.
Sheep, 1st, E. Bradford, Lee, 2; 2d, J. Burke, Lee, 50c.

Horses. Stock horse, 1st, D. W. Lindsey, Carroll, 2; 2d, J. R. Hale, Lee, 1.
Breeding mare, 1st, F. A. Reed, Springfield, 1 75; 2d, B. Tobin, Lee, 1.
Colts, 3 yrs. old, 1st, H. S. Wing, Lee, 1; 2d, G. Chadborn, Lee, 75c.
Colts, 2 yrs. old, 1st, B. W. Blanchard, Lee, 1; 2d, J. G. Ames, Lee, 75c.
Yearling colts, 1st, D. Trueworthy, 1; 2d, P. Philbrook, 50c.
Foal, 1st, F. A. Reed, 75c; 2d, W. P. Hersey, 50c.
Carriage horse, 1st, J. C. Emerson, 1; 2d, A. Smith, grat., 75c.

Corn. Trace corn, 1st, W. R. Hersey, 50c; 2d, G. Chadbourne, 25c.

Manufactures. Ox yoke, W. E. G. Whitten, 1.
Cheese press, same, 1.

Butter and Cheese. June butter, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Hall, Lee, $2; 2d, Mrs. B. Bradford, Lee, 1 50.
September butter, 1st, Mrs. J. W. Hall, 2; 2d, Mrs. B. Bradford, 1 50; 3d, Mrs. J. Thurlow, 1.
Cheese, 1st, Mrs. C. Brow, Carrolln, 2; 2d, Mrs. E. Brown, Carroll, 1.

Fruit and Vegetables. Winter apples, J. Hammond, 1; 2d, J. Treat, 50c.
Fall apples, 1st, W. A. Ludden, 1; 2d, P. M. Clark, 50c. Half-bushel apples, J. Treat, 1st, 75c.
Plums, 1st, B. Whitten, 1.
Tomatoes, 1st, W. R. Hersey, 25c.
Beets, 1st, J. S. Patten, 50c; squashes, same, 1st, 25c.
Pears, G. S. Bean, grat., 25c.
Ground cherries, Mrs. J. S. Patten, 25c.

Miscellaneous. Specimen penmanship, J. F. Bean, grat., 50c. Sleigh robe, E. Brown, grat., 50c. Wolf Robe, I. A. Hodgkins, grat., 75c; otter skins, spme, grat., 25c. Flour bread, 1st, Misses Sarah and Frances Morrill, (aged 10 and 12 yrs.), 50c; 2d, Mrs. B. Bradford, 25c. Brown bread, 1st, Miss Lizzie Clapp, 50c; 2d, Mrs. T. C. Burleigh, 25c. Box honey, Mrs. F. A. Reed, grat., 25c. Maple sugar, Mrs. S. C. Clark, 25c. Counterpane, 1st, Miss M. W. Haskell, 1; 2d, Mrs. G. S. Bean, 50c. Quilt, (containing 1422 pieces,) 1st, Mrs. J. F. Nute, 1; 2d, Springfield Union Sewing Circle, 50c. Web of diaper, Mrs. J. Baldwin, grat., 50c. Piece of fringe, Miss Marietta Hersey, grat., 25c. Quilt, Mrs. M. T. Harding, grat., 25c. Plain needle work, 1st, Mrs. J. S. Patten, 1; 2d, Mrs. A. R. Huston, 75c; 3d, Miss N. C. Lindsey, 50c. Rug, 1st, Mrs. E. Bradford, 1; 2d, same, 75c; Miss Gertrude Burke and Miss Annette Fifield, each grat., 25c. Woolen yarn, 1st, Miss M. H. Brown, 50c; Miss Lucy A. Brown, grat., 25c. Worsted yarn, 1st, Mrs. J. Heath, 50c. Fulled cloth, 1st, Mrs. C. Brown, 1; 2d, Mrs. T. H. Chase, 75c. Flannel, 1st, Miss. M. H. Brown, 1; 2d, Mrs. F. H. Reed, 75c. Mix'd flannel, Mrs. E. Bradford, grat., 25c. Drawers, Mrs. E. Brown, 1st, 75c; 2d, Mrs. J. D. Webber, 50c. Mittens, 1st, Mrs. A. Smith, 25c. Stockings, 1st, Mrs. E. Brown, 50c. Rag carpet, 1st, Mrs. J. Heath, 1; 2d, Mrs. A. W. Ames, 75c. Cotton embroidery, 1st, Miss M. E. Leuzader, 1; 2d, Miss Helen Chesley, 75c; 3d, Miss Delia Hersey, 50c. Silk embroidery, 1st, Mrs. E. E. Gerrish, 1; 2d, Miss L. G. P. Stevens, 75c. Worsted embroidery, 1st, Mrs. A. M. True, 1; 2d, Miss L. G. P. Stevens, 75c. Kid slippers, Mrs. S. B. Lovejoy, grat., 25c. Worsted flowers, Miss H. Chesley, grat. 25c. Crayon, 1st, Miss M. W. Haskell, 1; 2d, Miss M. Woodman, 50c. Penciling, 1st, Miss M. W. Haskell, 50c. Bonnet, Mrs. C. A. Cushman, grat., 75c; Miss Susan Hanscom, grat., 50c. Kid slippers, Mrs. A. M. True, grat., 25c. Hair bouquet, Mrs. S. B. Lovejoy, grat., 25c. Ladies' cap, Miss S. Hanscom, grat., 25c.

Springfield, Oct. 1858. P. M. Clark, Sec'y.

SEVEN REASONS FOR HAVING A SMALL HOUSE.

It is often remarked by strangers that Pennsylvanians build large barns to the discredit of their small houses, much of which is true, but I apprehend that it is not the want of size in their houses, so much as the want of comfort and conveniences that should be animadverted upon. We confess to a liking for small houses and small women. Touching the former, we will here give seven good, and as we think, sufficient reasons for our preference. In the first place, they imply small, cozy rooms. Not cramped, but mensurable. So small that the light and heat are reflected and radiated from all parts. Family comfort cannot thrive in a hall or a field. I imagine that the boy who did not feel sufficiently acquainted with his father to ask him for a new cap, lived in "a palatial residence." I doubt not, for the same reason, people living among mountains are more sociable than those who live on plains. Affection, like a smile, dies unless it is reflected. *Secondly*, We like small houses because they look paid for, and a small house paid for

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1858.

SULPHITE OF LIME FOR PRESERVING CIDER.

Since publishing in our last, the paragraph on preserving cider sweet, by the use of sulphite of lime, we have received many queries in regard to the nature of the article, and where it can be obtained.

In regard to the nature of the sulphite of lime, we will briefly say that there are two acids made by combining sulphur with oxygen,—one of them is called *sulphurous* acid, and the other is called *sulphuric* acid. The first does not contain so much oxygen as the last named. Any substance formed by combining this sulphurous acid with it is called a *sulphite*. Anything formed by combination with *sulphuric acid* is called a *sulphate*.

Lime combined with sulphuric acid forms sulphate of lime, which is the same as gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, but the sulphite of lime is a different thing entirely. The *sulphite* of lime may be made by adding two parts of quicklime to one part of sulphur, and boiling them in water, they become dissolved. Then pass through this water the gas of burning sulphur, and the sulphite of lime is formed, and is separated in yellow crystals. This is also called by some chemists Bisulphate of lime.

If you had a convenient apparatus it could be very easily manufactured. It might perhaps be made in a "slip shod" way by putting the solution of sulphur and lime in a kettle,—place it in a barrel with the head out, put some sulphur in a skillet or other convenient vessel,—set it on fire, put it into the barrel and throw a cloth over the top. The fumes of the burning sulphur are sulphurous acid, and will be absorbed by the solution and thus form the sulphite, agitating the solution by a rod passed through the cloth.

You can probably buy it better than you can make it, and we are told that it is for sale in Boston at J. B. Nichols, No. 7 Central street, and at Orlando Tompkins corner of Washington and Winter Street, and will cost you about 50 cents per lb. If it should come into general use, all the Druggists will keep it and sell it much cheaper.

We find the following letter from Prof. Horsford of Cambridge, to the President of the Mass. Hort. Society which may be interesting to some of our readers. We add also the receipe for improving the cider which is the same in effect with that published in the Farmer last week.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 25, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I beg to enclose a receipe for improving cider. The object to which my efforts have been directed, was to provide a cheap, easily-managed, and perfectly safe agent for arresting fermentation at any desired stage of its progress. The fermentation of the sugar of the cider, it is well known, is due to the fermentation of an albuminous substance which the cider holds in suspension or solution. By fermentation, the sugar is first converted into alcohol and carbonic acid. If the albuminous matter be in great excess, as it uniformly is, its fermentation goes forward to convert the alcohol into acetic acid, and the cider becomes sour. If the quantity of sugar be large, a corresponding quantity of alcohol is produced. When it is not in sufficient quantity it may be added to the cider, and more of the albuminous matter consumed to produce alcohol and carbonic acid, and of course less will remain to convert the alcohol into vinegar.

But if, when the fermentation has been carried forward just far enough to impart to the cider the taste which is most preferred,—when it is sparkling, still sweet, but slightly acid,—if at this stage the albuminous matter be withdrawn, the cider will permanently retain its acceptable flavor.

To accomplish this withdrawal I employ *Sulphite of Lime*—a salt made soluble only by acid, and of course quite inert until acid presents itself to the cider. As soon as fermentation produces acetic acid, this salt yields sulphurous acid, which destroys the ferment. This is essentially the agent employed to prevent fermentation in the wine production of France.

The substance I employ settles out at the bottom with the lees, and may be entirely separated from the cider.

The testimony of quite a number of friends who have for the last three years followed the recipe, as well as the experiments I have myself directed, are so emphatic as to the excellence of the result, that I feel justified in submitting to the attention of the Horticultural Society this method of improving cider.

E. N. HORSFORD.

Prof. of Hor. Chem. to the Mass. Hor. Soc.

RECIPE FOR IMPROVING CIDER. Let the new cider from sour apples (sound and selected fruit is to be preferred) ferment from one week to three weeks, as the weather is warm or cool. When it has attained to lively fermentation, add to each gallon, according to its acidity, from half a pound to two pounds of white crushed sugar, and let the whole ferment until it possesses precisely the taste which it is desired should be permanent.

In this condition pour out a quart of the cider, and add for each gallon, one quarter of an ounce of sulphite of lime, known as an article of manufacture under the name of *anti-chloride of lime*. Stir the powder and cider until intimately mixed, and return the emulsion to the fermenting liquid. Agitate briskly and thoroughly for a few moments, and then let the cider settle. The fermentation will cease at once.

When, after a few days, the cider has become clear, draw off and bottle carefully, or remove the sediment and return to the original vessel. If loosely corked, or kept in a barrel on draft, it will retain its taste as a still cider. If preserved in bottles carefully corked, which is better, it will become a sparkling cider and may be kept indefinitely long.

HORSE AND HORSEMANSHIP. Herbert's great work on the above subject is one that every friend to that noble animal would like to have, and one which every breeder and trainer of horses should have. It is a valuable work, and contains much reliable information in regard to the history of the breeding, and training, feeding, and general management of this useful and indispensable servant to man. A reference to our advertising columns will give more information in regard to the contents of the work. Those of our friends interested in the improvement of horses, who have a ten dollar bill to spare, will certainly make a good exchange of it for the work in question.

MIRROR OF THE WORLD. Messrs. Brackett, Wilder & Co., have been entertaining the citizens of Augusta with a beautiful collection of splendid oil paintings, in which are represented by a new process of changing the views, some elegant landscapes and views of different parts of the world,—such as Alpine scenery in Switzerland. Also views in Palestine, and scenery in our own country. One can spend an evening very pleasantly and profitably at their exhibition, and we commend them to the patronage of the community.

THE PRISONERS FRIEND. The Rev. Charles Spear, well known for his benevolent and philanthropic efforts to mitigate the misfortunes and reform the propensities of those who are convicted of crimes, gave several lectures in this city, on Sunday last. They were listened to with great attention, and we trust that his hearers were not only instructed but confirmed in their desires to aid him in his reformatory and truly Christian labors.

SOLUBLE GLASS.

We have long been of opinion that soluble glass, as it is called, will ultimately come into extensive use, not only in the arts, but also in agriculture. The coating on the stalks of many of the grasses, as well as grains, all of which are of the same genus, is a species of glass, and the application of it in a soluble state to many soils, if rightly managed, will be undoubtedly beneficial where there is a deficiency of that material. We have, once or twice, given an account of an invention by a New York gentleman, by which quartz is rendered soluble, in any amount, even by the ton if desired, which is done through the agency of steam. In the small way, anybody can make soluble glass by following the process which we quote below. We would say, however, that the quartz or silex should first be pulverised, this may be done by heating the stone hot, then plunge it into cold water, it can then be pounded in an iron mortar, and thus become sufficiently prepared to mix with the potash. A common crucible can be used for heating it.

Soluble glass is prepared by fusing a mixture of fifteen parts of quartz, ten of potash or nine of soda, and one of charcoal; in its dry state it is clear, colorless, hard, and not easily fusible. Gradually added to boiling water in the form of fine powder, it is dissolved after some time in five or six times its weight of water to a syrupy liquid. The same solution has been obtained by dissolving quartz directly in a strong solution of caustic soda, under a pressure of seven or eight atmospheres.

Common chalk previously soaked in water, and afterwards allowed to remain in the solution for a few days, has acquired such a hardness that it cannot be scratched with the finger nail, and may be readily polished. This increase of hardness penetrates into the interior of the piece in proportion with the time allowed for the reaction and a mass is thus obtained quite unsusceptible to the influence of either water or carbonic acid. This quality of the soluble glass will secure it a vast application for the hardening and preservation of porous and decaying building stones, and walls erected from such material. The great painter, Kaulbach, has the merit to have called forth a new period in fresco painting, by the use of the soluble glass for the fastening of his paintings upon the plaster walls. He paints with ordinary water colors, or mixes them with a weak solution of the glass, and the wall, after the finishing of the painting, is saturated with the glass solution by means of a fine syringe.

Soluble glass may be used for the painting and preservation of metals, stone, wood, paper and a number of fabricks. Wooden floors are thus not only made very hard and durable, but their absorption of oil, ink, &c., effectually prevented, and they are preserved against all attacks of the wood-worm, &c. Wood, paper, &c., are rendered uninflammable, particularly if the glass solution has been mixed with chalk, in which case the glass coat is externally hardly altered, while underneath a kind of destructive distillation is going on; but if the coating has been of pure soluble glass, this is apt to become fused by the heat, and run off, thus exposing the wood or paper partly to the fire. Articles made of iron, clay, and many other metals and earths, may be painted and glossed; they are first painted with the glass, and after this coating has been allowed to dry, a second coating consisting of the paint with a weak solution is applied, and afterwards coatings of a concentrated warm solution are laid on, until the articles have attained the desired gloss.

For druggists, it is important to know, that soluble glass, with zinc white or with *blanc fix*. (precipitated sulphate of baryta) is very available for labelling glass bottles and that such labels are indestructible either by spirits, oils, or acids. Varnished labels cannot be covered with this glass, as it renders them liable to crack.—But paper boxes soaked in a warm solution of soluble glass, and after complete drying, painted with a suitable color ground in the solution, are admirably adapted for the preservation of herbs, roots, and most substances requiring to be kept excluded from the changes of the air.

A "glass paper" has also been proposed as a substitute for waxed paper, for the purpose of covering ointments and cerates, and wrapping up plasters, &c.; it is more elegant and much cheaper than waxed paper. Professor Artus uses moderately heavy writing paper and puts the solution of soluble glass of 1. 12 or 1. 15 spec. grav. on with a brush, renewing the application after the first one has become perfectly dry. A stronger solution produces a more glass-like covering, but such paper cannot be rolled without cracking.

For domestic use, soluble glass has been recommended as a substitute for soap, and woolen, silk, cotton, linen and leather fabrics, (kid gloves, &c.,) are cleansed by it much easier and better than by soap; it is cheaper and goes further than the latter. On washing with the glass, hard or soft water may be used, cold or lukewarm. Only very dirty and starched cotton or linen clothes must afterwards be rinsed in hot water. Soluble glass lessens the work and saves fuel; it preserves all colors, with probably the single exception of *bleu de France*, which is likewise destroyed by soap. For 100 lbs. of water, but 1 lb. of soluble glass is necessary in all cases, save for the washing of raw wool which may sometimes require as much as 4 lbs. It has been introduced in a number of the largest factories in Europe. J. M. M. in the Druggists' Circular.

ONE OF THE BEARS. A correspondent of the Bangor Whig and Courier, writing from Charleston says:—

"We have a bear story to tell, as well as our neighbors, and we don't intend to give in, on size, to any Oxford or Somerset bears that can be produced. On the 29th of October, a bear was discovered near the premises of Mr. G. Dow, in this town. In a short time the hunters were out, ready for the sport. The party consisted of W. S. Place, A. T. Bither, W. P. Guppy, J. Page, Capt. Snow, and others, who were soon on the animal's track. Bruin was surrounded in a piece of woods, and the hunters closed in.—Whichever way Bruin tried to escape, a bullet was received, and it was not until *twenty* shots had been fired that the victory was acknowledged and the bear yielded to his pursuers. This bear, when dressed, weighed *four hundred and fifty-one pounds*. There is a rumor here that one of this bear's *cubs* was killed in Corinth last Sunday, probably by boys."

EXAMINATION OF MAIL ROBBERS.

The mail robbers who were arrested by Deputy Marshal Stanley, have had their examination, which closed on Saturday, the 6th inst. We take the following from the Bangor Whig:—

The examination of Roswell F. Miller and John Miller, Jr., charged with robbing the mail cast of this city in August last, and also in the month of October, as heretofore stated, was continued through the day on Saturday, before Mr. Commissioner Rowe, in the United States Court room. Charles A. Foster, who was under arrest for being connected with them, turned States evidence, and testified to having seen Roswell and John perpetrate the robbery in August, on the Miller Hill in Holden, about 4 miles from this city. One of the Millers got upon the rack and unfastened the straps and handed the bag to the other, and then both carried it into the woods. Foster stated where John and himself got bills changed in this city which were robbed from letters. Mr. E. W. Hanson testified to having changed Province money for Miller and Foster. This money was from the letter from Mr. Hemenway containing $150. The defence endeavored to prove that Roswell Miller was not present at the robbery. Gen. Smith, the Mail Agent, is present, and Deputy Marshal Stanley, assisted by Messrs. Bicknell and Walker.

The examination closed at about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening. Roswell F. Miller, was bound over in the sum of $1000 for trial at the December term of the District Court in Portland; and John N. Miller ordered to find bail in $3000 for appearance at the same time and place, and Chas. A Foster ordered to recognize in the same sum to appear as witness, failing in which they were committed. Foster waived an examination on the charge against himself, and was held for trial.

SUDDEN DEATH. Last week on the 10th inst., as Mr. Zebedee Cross of Vassalboro', was putting a tubing down a well he dropped suddenly to the ground and expired in a short time.—He was 48 years of age.

For the Maine Farmer.

A VISIT TO "BIRCHWOOD."

FRIEND HOLMES:—Many of the readers of the Farmer have some pleasant reminiscences of "Oliver Birchwood," either personally or from his communications in the Farmer, and some may be gratified to learn that he is still "onward" in the "milky way." A few evenings since I had the pleasure of calling on him, and found him under "the light of the moon," husking out the finest lot of corn I had seen for the season. It was the Early Dutton variety, 12 to 16 rowed, sound and well filled; he thinks this decidedly the safest and most profitable for extensive cultivation in Maine, after having tried other kinds.

Next morn before sunrise, five milk-men marched out to 44 cows, and the dairy was soon flowing with milk, about 100 pans were then on the shelves. As it was not churning day I could not see the churning by water and the butter worked over on the marble slab, under a huge roller, but the fixtures were worth visiting even in a dormant state.

Lots of the nicest butter manufactured in Maine, (and probably not excelled in the Union,) was packed in boxes for the "Bangor House," and other smart places where it was engaged for the season at 25 cts. per lb. Not a drop of water is used in manufacturing this butter, except for motive power in churning, and ice water for the coolers, in warm weather, or warm water in cold, in which the cream pot is set until the desired temperature is gained. The butter is salted to suit customers,—three-fourths to one oz. of salt is used to the pound. In warm weather the cream is churned daily, now but three churnings a week, about 70 lbs. of butter is produced at each churning.

"Oliver" informed me that his sales of butter last season amounted to $1900, besides what milk and butter two families consumed.

Friend Birchwood also keeps a large number of plump porkers, which are fed from the dairy, the skim milk and buttermilk is spouted down to the hog pen, where it is thickened with buckwheat and oat meal.

I have omitted mentioning that my friend's cows are mostly natives or a cross between the Durham and native—good sized and good milkers. He has until recently bought most of his cows—selects the best milkers he can find, regardless of the breed; is now raising a few heifers which look very promising.

While viewing the arrangements for the comfort of his stock—the sheds for sheltering both cattle and manure, I thought many farmers might profit by his example,—there is a shed to each of his four barns. SIGMA.

COLLISION AT SEA,—VESSEL SUNK.

The Eastern Queen, on her passage from Boston, to the Kennebec, on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 9th came in collision with the schooner Caroline Stone. For the following particulars we are indebted to the Bath Times, Extra, of Nov. 10th. "At 11 o'clock, when 30 miles off Boon Island, came in collision with the schooner Caroline Stone of Hampden—113 tons—E. Boynton of Orrington master, from New York for Bangor, with corn and flour for Sidney Thaxter of that city, and cut into her starboard side just abaft the fore rigging, so that she filled and rolled over upon her beam ends in a very few minutes. At the time of the collision the steamer was running S. E. and the schooner S. S. W. the wheel of the latter hard to starboard and the wheel of the steamer supposed to be hard to port. The schooner carried four men all told. The captain, who was on deck and upon the lookout at the time, with one man, jumped aboard the steamer; another man was taken off by the steamer's boat, and the remaining man who was at the wheel, was lost—in what particular way is unknown.

The name of the lost seaman was Arthur Turner, of Bucksport; those saved, in addition to the captain, are Eben Hutchings of Hampden, and Phineas Nickerson of Bangor.

The captain of the schooner, from whom we have obtained our facts, says that he had a good light at the end of the jib-boom, that he saw the steamer fifteen or twenty minutes before the collision, that the Portland boat had just passed him, and that it was not so dark but he could distinctly see a vessel which carried no light, along side; he did not change his course at all until he saw plainly that the steamer would come into collision, and then he gave the order to put the wheel hard to starboard. He has noted a protest and taken the other necessary steps to give him such redress as the law may provide. The captain was part owner of the schooner, had papers and upwards of $100 in gold on board, of his own money, and is now left penniless.

Capt. Macomber, of Bowdoinham, very kindly called upon us since the above was in type, and gave us an account of the disaster substantially agreeing with the above."

NEW SYSTEM OF WARMING HOUSES.

We clip the following from an exchange paper. We do not know how far the mode recommended is practicable, or whether if practicable it will be economical. If its merits are such as recommended, and there are no drawbacks of any kind, it must come into use rapidly, in cities and towns where gas can be obtained. Indeed it may not be impossible, that, with this additional advantage arising from the use of gas, it may be an object, to fit up gas works in houses where it can not be otherwise obtained.

One of the new buildings erected by Mrs. Dudley in Hawk street, says the Albany Knickerbocker, is not only to be lighted, but heated by gas. The plan adopted is the one got out by Calvin Pepper, Esq., of this city. The iron work will be done up at the Eagle Furnace. Mr. Pepper gets up his heat by passing gas through sand. If the gas be directed into the body of the sand it will instantly diffuse itself through the entire mass, and, rising to the surface, may, with perfect safety, be instantly set on fire with a match, the flame covering the whole surface of the sand with a pure flame without smoke, no matter how large the extent of the flame, and with perfect and complete combustion. The heat is almost instantaneously diffused through the entire mass of sand, heating it equally throughout, and requiring but one minute of time to heat the sand to such intense temperature that it will retain its heat for hours after the gas is shut off and the light extinguished. There can be no doubt that the gas required to light a room will also be sufficient to heat it. Mr. Pepper claims that two cents' worth of gas will make a sufficient quantity of sand red hot to keep a room warm in winter eight hours. If this be so, it will be seen that our fuel expenses can be reduced to about fifty cents a week.

REDEEMING MAINE BILLS IN PORTLAND. The State of Maine reccommends that the banks of Maine establish a Bank of Mutual Redemption in Portland, while at the same time they may also be redeemed in Boston. We have no doubt this would be advantageous to the banks and to the people. It would give additional stability to the banks and destroy some of the monopoly of Boston as far as our banks are concerned in the redemption business, which is no small one.

LARGE TRAINS. The cattle business seems to be brisk, if the times are hard, and prices low. A train of between forty and fifty cars left the Depot of the K. & P. Railroad on Tuesday morning last. Twenty-seven of the cars were crowded with cattle and sheep from the upper counties. Somerset and Piscataquis furnish fine droves of cattle and sheep, and they are not slow in the way of good horses.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

A Bold Robbery. On Wednesday evening, says the Portland Adv., at about ½ past 5 o'clock, a young man by the name of David Drinkwater, was passing up Pearl street, in Portland and when just above Oxford street, he noticed a man standing under a lamp post. Soon after he passed, the man stepped up and gave him a blow which knocked him down, and for a moment rendered him insensible. On recovering himself he found that his outer coat had been cut through, his watch guard severed, and his watch gone. His face was somewhat bruised from the blow and his fingers cut by the knife. Considering the early hour, and the number of passers by, this certainly is about the boldest robbery of which we have heard.

The Gold Washing at Plymouth, Vermont. It is told that a Mr. Hunkerson has realized from the dirt he has washed, covering a surface from fifteen to twenty feet square, and taken out from three to five feet deep, a little over four hundred dollars, and that since he has got his sluice or apparatus in good working condition it has averaged seven dollars per man a day.

Atlantic Telegraph Company. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held in Salem on Saturday, the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers: President—Gen. John S. Tyler. Secretary—James L. Shaw. Treasurer—Hon. Thos. Russell. Directors—James M. Dollivies, John T. Smith, Joseph Breed, 2d., Jesse C. Rowe.

Launch at Brewer Village. The new brig "Aroostook," of about 300 tuns, was launched Saturday, at Brewer Village. She is a good vessel, and will be commanded by Capt. Ashur Peirce of Orrington, who, with Simon Moulton and Geo. O. Goodwin of Brewer, are the owners.

Launched at East Machias, by P. S. J. Talbot & Co., brig "Caroline," about 220 tuns, intended for the West India trade. Capt. H. Norton, is to be Master. H. S. Sevey, master carpenter.

Great Yield. Mr. Wm. Elsmore of No. 18, planted last spring, says the Machias Union, one peck of California potatoes, about the 15th of April, from which he raised twenty-five bushels of sound potatoes, measured correctly. They were dug the 25th of October.

A Fortunate Candidate. The number of votes cast in the County of Suffolk, (Boston, Chelsea, North Chelsea and Winthrop,) for a Register of Deeds, at the late election, was 16,102, of which Henry Alline, who was on all the tickets, had 16,096, or all but 6.

Rev Mr. Thayer. Very encouraging reports are received respecting the condition of Rev. Mr. Thayer. His case has taken an unexpectedly favorable turn, and hopes are again entertained of his recovery.

Very Grateful. One Wm. Webster was recently convicted in Ellsworth on the charge of store breaking and robbery in Bucksport. He was sentenced to four years residence in the State prison. At the conclusion the prisoner thanked the Court and promised to send him the first pair of boots he made.

Liquor Seizure. On Saturday last the marshal of Bangor seized nine barrels and five jugs of various kind of alcoholic liquors.

Fall and Narrow Escape. A little boy eight years of age, son of J. W. Warren of Skowhegan, fell from the Railroad Bridge a distance of twenty feet, striking upon the ledge below. The little fellow has some severe cuts and bruises upon his head and back, and is seriously though not dangerously injured.

Fire in Winslow. On Thursday evening last, a small house, about midway between the two toll bridges, was destroyed by fire. It was the property of Mr. Erastus Warren, and unoccupied at the time, a family having left it the day previous. There was an insurance of $300 upon it.

Caleb Burbank, Esq., formerly of Cherryfield, has been elected District Judge in San Francisco.

Large Yield. The Oxford Democrat says that Mr. A. B. Lary of Gilead, has this year raised on two acres of ground, two hundred and forty bushels of ears of good sound corn. The kind of corn planted was the Farmington twelve rowed, which is said to be earlier than most kinds.

Mr. James S. Savage, the builder of the Bunker Hill Monument, died at Southboro', Mass. on the 8th.

Female College. The female college at Worcester has 127 pupils; 39 in the collegiate course and 88 in the preparatory department.

Pretty Pickings! From the Eagle, published at Pittsfield, in Massachusetts, we learn that Mr. William Mink, a compositor, employed on that paper, in 4¾ hours time, set up 10,036 *ems* of small type (*minion*), solid but *leaded;* the whole being equal to 20,092 *ems* of English measurement. Mr. Mink thus fingering, and adjusting, each in its place, about 5500 separate pieces of metal per hour.

Serious Accident. Alden Limmons, of Camden, Me., while endeavoring to make fast the schooner Chieftain to Pier No. 7, East River, New York, on Wednesday morning, got one of his legs entangled in the hawser, and it was cut off. He was conveyed, in a state of insensibility to the New York Hospital.

Victoria Bridge. The Montreal Advertiser says: "The work on the bridge is progressing rapidly, eleven tubes are nearly completed, and if the weather is favorable, more will be got up before winter; the middle span has been received from England."

The Lumber Business. The Machias Union says that appearances now indicate, that one-third more lumbering will be done on Machias river this year than last. Men, however, are plenty and wages rule low.

Heavy Liabilities. At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Lawrence, Stone & Co., on Wednesday, addition claims to the amount of $18,242 were proved. There are additional claims to be presented, and among others, the one held by Geo. Peabody of London, amounting to nearly half a million of dollars. After that claim is proved the whole sum will reach near $4,000,000.

A Narrow Escape. Grindley Thaxter, of Machias, fell from a wharf, a distance of twelve feet, on to the rocks, Saturday afternoon last, and injured himself badly. He was insensible for several hours, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Silver Coin. We have received information, says the Toronto Globe, that an instalment ($400,000) of the moneys stamped in England, for Canada, arrived out by the Indian, and will be put in circulation immediatly. They consist of ten and twenty cent pieces in silver, and of one cent pieces in bronze, very beautifully executed.

Large Train. The freight train of the Som. & Ken. & Ken. & Port. Railroad left this city on Tuesday, of last week with 40 cars, 27 of which were filled with cattle collected up river.

Appointment. Charles G. Smith, Esq., of Thomaston, has been appointed Inspector of the Maine State Prison, in place of Roger Hanley, of Newcastle, resigned.

A Call. We are informed that the Congregational Church and Society at South Berwick, have invited Rev. Ebenezer Douglass of Oldtown to become their pastor upon a salary of $1000.

Disappearance. Mr. Levi G. Crosman, of Portland, left his residence in Stone St., about 4 o'clock P. M., on the 1st inst., in a feeble state of health, and has not been seen or heard from since. His friends are apprehensive that he may have met with some accident. They will be grateful for any information concerning him. He is about 45 years of age, has dark hair, and wore a black frock coat and pants, plaided vest, and black overcoat.

Half Shire Town. The city of Rockland, says the Belfast Age, has complied with the act of the Legislature which makes that city the half, shire town on condition of its providing a suitable court room, and accommodations for the county and their officers, and also a safe place wherein to secure persons charged with crimes. The County Commissioners of Lincoln have examined and accepted the buildings which have been provided. The January Term of the Supreme Court, is, we believe, to be holden at Rockland.

Fire in Castine. On Monday evening a fire broke out in a barn owned by Frederick A. Hooke, Esq. The barn was very near a dwelling house owned by the same gentleman and occupied by two families. The dwelling house was saved by the exertions of the fireman. The barn was consumed. Origin of the fire not known.

An Episcopal church recently erected in Eastport will be consecrated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Burges on the 10th inst.

Another Bear. Captain John Moore, of Gouldsboro, killed a large bear on Monday of last week. Bruin had been in the vicinity a day or two, watching for a supply of mutton.

Fire. On Wednesday 3d a barn belonging to Mr. Mark F. Goodwin, in South Berwick, was entirely consumed by fire, together with 60 tuns of hay, a four-wheeled carriage, lot of corn, farming utensils, &c.

Jail Full. The jail in Bangor, being over run with criminals, Miller and Foster, mail robbers, have been removed to Portland for safe keeping until their trial.

MAINE CONGRESSIONAL VOTE—OFFICIAL.

We copy from the Kennebec Journal the following official count of ballots in the several Congressional districts in this State:—

FIRST DISTRICT.	
Somes, Republican,	10,410
Drew, Democrat,	9,955
W. H. Smith, intended for Drew,	304
Scattering,	15
Plurality for Somes,	455
SECOND DISTRICT.	
Perry, Republican,	12,031
Hastings, Democrat,	10,032
Scattering,	5
Plurality for Perry,	1,999
THIRD DISTRICT.	
French, Republican,	8,998
Johnson, Democrat,	8,931
Scattering,	5
French's plurality,	63
FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Morse, Republican,	10,552
Gile, Democrat,	6,990
Morse's majority,	3,562
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Washburn, Republican,	10,300
Wiley, Democrat,	8,184
Washburn's majority,	2,116
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Foster, Republican,	8,267
Bradbury, Democrat,	7,804
Foster's majority,	493
Rejected for various causes for Foster,	242
Bradbury,	656
Total Vote.	
Foster,	8,539
Bradbury,	8,460
Foster's majority,	79

All the Republican Senators elected, except one in Aroostook and one in York.

Democratic county officers elected in Lincoln.

Republicans elected in all the other counties except a contest for offices of Sheriff and County Attorney in York, and in Aroostook all the county offices are contested, and not yet determined.

THE ACCIDENT TO CITY MARSHAL WARREN OF WORCESTER. The Worcester Transcript gives the following account of the accident to Marshal Warren of that city:

"As Messrs. B. L. Hardon, H. W. Hendricks, Deputy Sheriff of Charleston, S. C., and Frederic Warren, City Marshal, were conversing together in Mr. Warren's office, Wednesday, at about half-past twelve o'clock, the conversation turned on pistols, and Mr. Warren took from his safe a Colt's pistol, which he handed to Mr. Hendricks for examination. While the latter was turning it round, the hammer, which was at half cock, suddenly descended and the pistol went off. Mr. Hendricks had on a pair of silk gloves and probably their smoothness allowed the hammer to slip without his knowledge. In a second or two, Mr. Warren arose and walked to the door, exclaiming, 'I am shot; it was purely accidental; send for a physician.' He was carried home and had every attention that kindness and medical aid could bestow, Dr. Rice being his attendant physician.

The ball entered the outer portion of the left chest, above the heart, and probably passed through the lung and reached the shoulder blade. At first it was thought that the wound was confined to the flesh, and would soon be healed.—But in the middle of the afternoon, hemorrhage of the lungs commenced, with much pain in the upper part of the bowels. At 10 o'clock last evening, when we visited the house, his pains had somewhat ceased, but his condition was very serious and critical.

Mr. Hendricks is here in the endeavor to arrest one who has forfeited his bail in Charleston. Mr. Warren was assisting him, and their relations were entirely friendly. No blame whatever is imputed to him, and Mr. Warren entirely exculpates him."

We learn that Mr. Warren died on Saturday morning last from the effects of his wounds.—His funeral took place on Monday afternoon.

FROM SANTA FE.

ST. LOUIS, 12th. The Santa Fe mails with dates to the 18th ult. reached Independence on the 8th inst.

The mail was somewhat delayed in consequence of bad roads and high water in the rivers.

Col. Miles had another encounter with the Navijo Indians; two of them were killed and several wounded, while 85 horses and 6,500 sheep were captured. Two of the Colonel's men, Wm. Nugent and Maurice Paulman were afterwards missed, and it was supposed they were killed. Sergeant John Thompson was wounded.

Kit Carson had passed through Santa Fe with a band of Utah Indians. The latter were on their way to fight the Navajoes, with whom they were at war.

A letter to Lieut. Wilkins, dated Sept. 22d, says that the Mohave Indians had attacked an emigrant train while crossing the Colorado, killing 3 men, 2 women and 4 children, and wounding 16 others. The remainder of the emigrants then retreated, and sent to Albuquerque for supplies, which were furnished to them by Major Backus.

ROBBERS ARRESTED. James Pote and John P. McGlinchy, were arraigned before the Municipal Court on charge of committing the robbery in Summer street, pretended to be policemen, mentioned in Saturday's issue. They were arrested in Saco on Friday by Marshal Ring and Police officer Gould. They pleaded not guilty. Mr. Brown, the person robbed, swore positively that Pote was the person who robbed him; and his companion, that McGlinchy was with Pote. It seems they went to Biddeford Friday morning, and entered themselves at the Biddeford House under assumed names. When arrested in Saco, on each of their persons were found two half eagles, answering to the description of the money stolen. The offence being of a high-handed nature, they were bound over in $1,000 each to appear at the November term of the S. J. Court. McGlinchy obtained bail, and was discharged, Pote was committed to the new jail.

[Portland Advertiser.

BOGUS FINANCIERING. A New York despatch of the 9th says:

Fifty thousand dollars in bills of a bogus concern called the New England Bank of Fairmount, Me., have been put in circulation by several Wall street brokers. Jethro W. Underhill was arrested yesterday. The bills are signed E. Rittenhead, President, and Martin, Cashier.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8. General Walker's visit here is not directly with the government. It is in part to ascertain the extent of the proposed British interference He is satisfied there will be no hindrance to lawful emigration to Nicaragua, and denies the truth of the statement that there has been any sale of bonds, or of the transit route. Hence he declares that part of the President's proclamation must have been founded on incorrect information; and, further, that passengers leaving Mobile are expected to pay their own expenses, and act upon their own responsibility. The emigration is under the auspices of the Southern Emigration Company, which has been in existence six months, and which has branches in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Georgia. There is no clashing of interests between it and the Canal Company. General Walker will probably leave for Mobile to-morrow, though it is not certain that he will go out with the first party for Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. The receipts into the Treasury for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were $25,250,000; and from the loan, $10,000. The expenditures were upward of $22,000,000, including over $8,000,000 for the army, and $4,000,000 for the navy.

The 25th inst. will bee observed in this city as a day of Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. The State Department has sent an official note to Gen. Jerez, pointing out the impropriety of his course and expressing the dissatisfaction with which the Department regards his publication warning the public against purchasing tickets for Nicaragua by the steamer Washington. It is true that Mr. White has had repeated interviews with Gen. Walker designed, should he be restored to power in Nicaragua, to interfere with the chartered rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

Gen. Walker has given him the assurance that in such an event he would respect those rights or any other American interests. Mr. White to-day sent a note to the Assistant Secretary of State, with the request that it be shown to Mr. Cass, denying that any Walker fillibusters went to Nicaragua in the steamer Washington, and saying the company will not knowingly permit such persons to go thither in their vessels.

The Collector of the port of Mobile has been applied to for a clearance to a Walker emigrant vessel, but has referred the question to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Walker left for Mobile to-day. Last night he and Gen. Henningsen reconciled their former differences.

Gen. Paez will return to Venezuela in the chartered steamer America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11. The Treasury estimates are not yet complete, and until they are it will be impossible for the Secretary to know what probable amount of revenue will be required for the next fiscal year. In the absence of this necessary information it cannot be determined what recommendation should be made to Congress; hence, speculations upon the subject are without authority. The Secretary has not written a line of his report.

Gen. Ward of Ga., though he has accepted the tender of the mission to China, will not be nominated to the Senate until after the ratification of the Reed treaty by that body.

More than usual caution is observed with a view to prevent a premature discovery of the contents of the forthcoming executive reports, and especially the President's message.

The Secretary of the Navy has received dispatches from the commanding officers of the steamers Fulton, Water Witch, and Harriet Lane, which respectively arrived at Barbadoes on the 15th, 16th and 20th ult. They stopped only a few hours to take in coal, and then left for the rendezvous of the expedition.

The steamship Black Warrior arrived at New Orleans on Saturday, bringing information from Havana that the barque Venus, formerly under the Mexican flag, was captured with nearly 600 negroes on board off the Moro, by a Spanish war steamer.

WASHINGTON, 13th. Ex-Gov. Medary will leave here to-morrow for Ohio. He will answer in the course of a week whether he will accept the tender of the governorship of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, 14th. A private letter received here from Guayamas Oct. 10, in giving an account of the revolution there confirmatory of the recently published statements, says that Capt. Stone with his surveying party, consisting of about thirty Americans, occupied three houses in the centre of the town, between the opposing parties. If an attack had been made on him, he would have hoisted the American flag and fought under it—being well armed, having a plenty of amunition, and a brig in the harbor mounting two nine pounders to retreat to if necessary. Lieut. Maury was ready to lend assistance with his own men. The civil war ended by the surrender of the authorities to the rebel party, when after getting what they demanded and obtaining a guarantee of immunity from prosecution, the rebels reinstated the authorities. The Americans were not attacked, owing to their firm position and their declining to surrender their houses to the rebel leaders.

New Orleans papers to hand by mail contain nothing of interest.

ELISHA E. RICE, ESQ. An officer on board the United States Frigate Mississippi, which has recently been to Japan, writes a letter to the New York Herald in which he makes a very handsome allusion to Elisha E. Rice, Esq., formerly of Hallowell, and now U. S. Consul at Hakodadi, Japan. He says;

As the ship nearer the town we discovered the American flag flying on shore, which proved to be on the premises of Mr. Rice, our Consul, who is a genuine Down-East Yankee, hailing from Maine. His very aspect and size are sufficient to impress these half savages. He stands six feet three inches and weighs over two hundred and twenty-five pounds, with handsome long black whiskers, and a keen sharp eye. He possesses all the qualifications to enable him to discharge the duties of his office to the satisfaction of his government. On several occasions the governor of the place attempted to interfere with him, but he always got the worst of it. The Governor is reported to be a very arrogant and despotic man; and, as you will see, endeavored, during our stay, to make the forepart of our visit anything but agreeable. Shortly after our arrival our gentlemanly Captain (Nicholson) sent him his respects, and requested him to appoint a day to receive his visit. The Governor feigned sickness, and would not fix on a day. After some consideration, he however yielded, and received our Captain, and during our sojourn showed all the attention due his rank. He also endeavored to throw obstacles in the Consul's way in regard to his supplying the ship with provisions, etc., but our six-footer Down-Easter soon brought him to terms. Since then His Excellency has been quiet."

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN MEXICO. The Brownsville Flag of the 26th ult. has the following in reference to the reported massace of 400 of Vidaurri's men, taken prisoners by Gen. Miramon in the late engagement before San Luis; "In the engagement between the Reactionist forces and those of Vidaurri, 400 of the latter's men were captured by the former, who, after seeing them disarmed and taking from them their most valuable equipment, ordered his second in command to take them from his sight and do with them as he thought fit. This inhuman wretch, who well knew what would ensue from such a course, placed them in the hands of his soldiery, who were just then in a beastly state of intoxication. They fell upon the captives, who were entirely defenseless, and horriblo massacre followed

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

The steamship Kangaroo, arrived at New York Nov. 9th. She brings advices one day later than those brought by the Steamer Circassian, and 300 passengers. The following summary comprises everything of importance:—

The British papers raise an indignant cry against France for coercing Portugal into the surrender of the ship Charles Georges and the Derby Cabinet are serenely censued for not interfering to prevent it.

The Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £360 a £380.

The Hamburg steamship line has been reinforced by the steamers Petropolis and Lentoni; the former leaves Southampton on the 4th inst., for New York.

Additional marines were under orders to proceed from France to Canton.

Further India news had been received, but it was unimportant. The rebels had been defeated with a heavy loss on an Island in the Gargia.

Hong Koug dates are to Sept. 11. Lord Elgin has effected a satisfactory treaty with Japan, and returned to Shanghae.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Constantinople regarding the presence of the frigate Wabash. The Porte had protested against it, as she largely exceeds the limits.

The exact amount of the indemnity which Portugal engages to pay France in the affair of the captured slaver is not yet fixed.

The London Times, in reference to the subject, says:—

"Never was the voice of truth and justice more arrogantly overpowered by mere superiority of physical force; never were rights of a brave and independent nation more recklessly trampled upon; never was the understanding upon which the affairs of Europe, since the peace of 1815, have been conducted more entirely cast to the winds, for Portugal is left but to fold her arms and record her protest against the violence to which she has been forced to submit. For Europe there remains a precedent fraught with danger." The Times thinks that the most lamentable result of the affair is, that France can no longer be counted upon as among those nations who are bent upon discouraging, in every manner, the continuance of the Slave Trade.

The Daily News declares that Portugal is entitled to the sympathy of all civilized powers, and that the censure of Europe will deservedly fall on France. Several of the Parliamentary elections in England have resulted in favor of the liberals.

Five companies of marines are about to embark from France to Canton where it is said France intends establishing itself on territory formerly belonging to that government.

A dispatch from Constantinople, alluding to the affair of the Wabash says, the U. S. Legation obtained a firman to admit to the Dardenelles only a covette. On the appearance of the Wabash the Porte drew up a protest, sending a copy to all the Ambassadors. The Wabash had prepared to withdraw.

Advices from India that the Gwallior rebels were at Lrouge, and it was thought they would make an attempt to cross the Nerbudda.

There were 3000 rebels engaged in the conflict on the island in the Gargia. They were driven out of their intrenched position. 1000 were killed, including two ladies. The British loss was trifling. Bombay was quiet.

LATER--ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Thursday, Nov. 11. She left Liverpool on the 13th ult. We extract the following items from the news by this arrival:—

Among the passengers by the Asia are Mr. George Mook and family. They proceed to Richmond, Va. Mr. Mook is appointed British Consul at that place, vice G. P. R. James.

The Eastern City, burned near the Cape of Good Hope, turns out to be an emigrant ship, not a steamer. She was bound from Liverpool to Australia. She was built at Boston, Mass., but was owned in England. The loss is estimated at £100,000; insurance heavy. Over 200 persons were on board, and all but one were rescued by the ship Merchantman and taken to Cape Good Hope.

Mr. Bright's reform speech at Birmingham was regarded as the programme of the eastern radicals. He advocates the ballot, and the American system of representation.

He eulogised the American elective franchise, the equal distribution of representation, and the ballot box, and pledged himself to support a reform bill providing for such a system in England. Mr. Bright's recommendations were not generally acceptable to the bulk of the press.

The new company for the steamer Great Eastern had been duly organized.

It is said that the Portuguese indemnity to France had been reduced to 180,000 francs.

The dispute between France and Brazil, in regard to the boundaries of French Guiana, would be decided in favor of France.

Spain is about to favor the importation of tobacco from the Phillippines, to the detriment of the American planters.

All the transports with troops intended to act against Mexico had sailed for Cuba.

The London News says that the steamer built in the United States for the Egyptian government is a failure, as far as steam is concerned, and it is expected she will be brought to Southampton in the Spring to have her speed increased.

GREAT BRITAIN. The political event of the week had been a great demonstration at Birmingham, in honor of Mr. Bright, member of Parliament from that town, and his delivery of a telling speech on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. B's remarks attracted great attention, as an indication of the policy of the extreme radical party.

The capital of the new Great Eastern Company is to be £330,000.

Great uneasiness exists in Ireland with regard to the formation of a new order of seditious societies, which are spreading over the country, and whose members bind themselves not to divulge their plans to the priests. They are supposed to derive inspiration and money from America.

In connection with the sesocieties, the projected visit of the New York Irish Regiment to Ireland is looked upon with suspicion, and the Dublin Evening Mail calls the attention of the government to the subject.

The London News says there has been no further indications of improvement in the Atlantic Cable since the receipt of the few intelligible signals already noticed. Stocks are quoted at £330 a £360.

FRANCE. Prince Napoleon is said to have sided with Portugal in her recent dispute with France.

The Paris correspondence of the London Post asserts positively that the French government has resolved to put a stop to the importation of free negroes in the French colonies.

Mr. Gowen, the American contractor at Sebastopol, writes to Galignani's Messenger, denying the report that his efforts to raise sunken ships had failed, and that the enterprise was abandoned. He has raised since May six vessels in good condition, and removed several others.

A letter from Marseilles states that a quarrel has arisen between France and Russia, owing to the arbitrary expulsion of a number of French tradesmen from Sebastopol.

SPAIN. All the ships intended for transporting troops in the contemplated expedition against Mexico, have sailed for Cuba. It is reported that a royal ordinance will shortly be issued giving greater advantages to the importation of tobacco from the Phillipine islands over the United States.

AUSTRIA. Sixteen thousand Minnie rifles intended for the Bosnia Insurgents have been seized on the frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS. Advices from Table Bay are to Sept. 21. Four slavers had been captured and sent into St. Helena.

The China mail of Sept. 13 and the Indian mail of 23d had reached England. A great number of Chinese piratical vessels had been captured and sunk by British cruisers.

Active operations in India by Sir Colin Campbell were not expected before October 15.

Lord Elgin's Japan treaty is reported to be almost identical with the American treaty.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY. We have sufficient authority for stating that the British Government will guarantee the interest of money enough to build the above Railway—to be constructed by the Company which was recently represented at the Colonial Office by Lord Bury, Mr. Cunard, &c. [St. John News.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The members of the Castleton (Staten Island) Board of Health, five in number, have been arrested and held to bail for having voted for the resolution declaring the Quarantine a nuisance, and calling upon the people to abate it. The amount of bail demanded was $300,000 from each member. A complaint has also been served upon the Board of Supervisors of the county of Richmond, by the Board of Emigration, demanding judgment for $250,000, being the amount of damages arising from Quarantine Outrages. Ray Tompkins, held for examination on the charges of arson and riot in the matter of Quarantine outrages, has been discharged.

Robert Willis, the Broadway gambler, was committed to prison to-day on the charge of murder made against him recently by his servant girl. There is no clue yet to the name of the person murdered. Mr. Busteed, counsel for Willis, got out a writ of habeas corpus, and brought the prisoner this afternoon before Judge Russell, who immediately discharged him.

A private dispatch from New Orleans says that on the 5th inst., the yellow fever had entirely subsided at Galveston.

A young man named William S. Tompkins was killed on Saturday evening in an affray in a Broadway concert saloon, kept by Fox & Wadsworth. Last evening, while the performances were going on in the saloon, the police made a descent upon it, arresting the proprietors and about one hundred other persons, composing the audience.

Rev. Frederick Crogne, the missionary who was recently banished from San Salvador for distributing the Bible, died on Saturday, in this city, from sickness caused by exposures and sufferings in that country.

The Times' Washington correspondent says that General Walker's object at Washington is to induce President Buchanan to withdraw his proclamation, or at least to modify it. Should he fail in this object, he will, he says, disregard the proclamation, and sail immediately for Nicaragua.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. A letter from Capt. Dixey of the ship Pepperell, who was charged with neglect in not assisting in the rescue of the passengers of the Austria, says that his ship leaked twelve or fifteen inches per hour nearly the whole passage. He fell in with the Austria only a few hours after so many had perished.—She was burning very rapidly in the inside, and floated very light on the water.

The English are stated to have secured from Ecuador a vast region at the upper waters of the Amazon, under the Andes, which they are preparing to occupy, with all the means and men incidental to an extended scheme of colonization.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. There has been a terrible storm at Turks Island, and the following vessels are reported wrecked:—Brigs Mungo Park, of Bangor; River Belle, of Parsboro', N. S; Aleppo, of Windsor, N. S.; Herbert, Huntington, of Yarmouth, N. S.; schooners Transit, of Liverpool, N. S., and Teresa, of Turks Island. Brig Cordova, of Providence, R. I., was driven from her anchorage and not since been heard of; great fears are entertained for her safety.

By the arrival of the British brig Elizabeth, from Turks Island, we learn that there has been a heavy gale from southwest for three days, causing a tremendous sea on the reefs to the westward of the Islands, which also broke with great force on the beach, endangering the abutments and sea walls which have been built for the protection of water lots, and occasioning the loss of much valuable property.

At the commencement of the gale there were seven vessels in the roadstead of Grand Turk, all of which were wrecked, except the barque Tejuca which got to sea.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12. A gang of counterfeiters were arrested yesterday at a house in Brooklyn. On the premises were found complete sets of dies, stamps, and presses, together with chemicals and ores for counterfeiting and altering bank bills, and manufacturing bogus coin. Large quantities of counterfeit bank bills and coin were also found. The bills were on the Delhi Bank of New York, New England of Boston, and Bank of Charlotteville, of South Carolina; also, tens of Hartford, threes on Mechanics Bank of Delaware, Bank of Delhi, and one's on the Bank of Cayuga Lake. The parties arrested are Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Sam'l., James, and Edward Cook.

NEW YORK, 12th. James Rodgers, the boy murderer, was hung at noon-day in the prison yard, according to previous arrangements. The execution was delayed till the last moment, as his friends had hopes that a reprieve would be granted. But few persons were present in the yard, but outside the Toombs there was a large crowd, including many of the gentler sex. Rodgers remained tolerably firm to the last moment—His father was present, and when the body was cut down threw himself upon it in a paroxysm of grief.

NEW YORK, 13th. The ship Planter, from Callao Aug 29th, has arrived at this port. October 18, lat. 458 lon. 36 W. she picked up the crew and and passengers of French ship Empress of Brazil, Capt. Alexander Charadana, 28 in number. She was from Rio Janeiro for Havre. On the 17th she struck on Racas Shoal. At 3. 30 A. M. she came off and sunk, taking down with her seven of the crew. [Various Items.

THE NEW JAIL IN PORTLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, by invitation of E. H. Starbird, Esq., one of the County Commissioners, we visited the new Jail. May we never visit it in less pleasant company, or under less pleasant circumstances! It is now completed and has already received a few inmates. Its external appearance is very imposing, and exhibits a fine architectural taste. The whole edifice is admirably adapted for the purposes for which it is designed. The central building, the dwelling of the keeper, is of brick. It is four stories high, 66 feet deep and 50 feet wide, and the arrangement of offices, parlors, sleeping, bathing rooms, kitchen, closets, etc., could not well be improved. In the fourth story is a very neat chapel. Extending from the sides of this building are granite wings, finished on the exterior as one story with elevated windows. Within each of these wings are three flights of cells, five facing to the North and five to the South. Around three sides of these cells run an open court and corridors.—From the rooms of the keeper a full view of the cells may be had.

The entire building is heated by steam, and due care has been paid to ventilation. In fact, nothing seems to have been omitted that could add to the safety of the building, or the comfort of the inmates. Everything has been done on a liberal scale, and the entire work is a monument of praise to its designers, builders, and to the county which has erected it. The plans were made by Thomas Sparrow, the workmanship was by Messes. T. & S. B. Cummings. Yesterday afternoon the Jail was visited by hundreds of our citizens and ladies, all of whom seemed highly interested in and pleased with the appearance of the place. The Marshal and some of his deputies were present, looking as smiling as you please and with ready courtesy conducted the visitors through the edifice. [Advertiser.

TORNADOES IN MISSISSIPPI. On the night of the 29th ult., a tornado passed over a portion of Jasper county, Miss., striking in its course the plantation of Josiah Moody, sweeping away every house, and causing the death of nine persons. Of thirteen persons in Mr. Moody's house at the time, the lifeless and mangled bodies of nine were picked up by the neighbors who assembled the next morning. Some of these were carried a great distance along the track of the storm. Two others—the wife of Mr. Moody and his little daughter—were found alive, but so severely wounded that no hope was entertained of their recovery. But one of Mr. Moody's family—a little girl—escaped, who is expected to survive, but with considerable injuries. The houses of Mr. Dickinson, who lived in the vicinity, were also demolished, but no one was killed. On the next night a hurricane passed through a portion of Clarke and Lancaster counties. It was less violent; but not unattended with loss of life—a negro having been killed.

THE DEATH OF JACKSON, THE INVENTOR. The N. Y. Times says that Mr. Timothy D. Jackson, who was accidentally run over and killed on one of the city railroads on the 31st ult., "was distinguished as an inventor. The celebrated hotel annunciator, the heavy ordnance by which the walls of the Malakoff and Redan were battered down and a breach made for the French and English troops at the storming of Sebastopol, the Novelty $5 sewing machine, and many other new and useful inventions were his. He is said to have been a man of great amiability and excellence of character, but, like too many other inventors, he reaped little pecuniary benefit from his inventions. He left a wife and five children in destitute circumstances."

CONVICTED FOR KILLING A SLAVE FOURTEEN YEARS AGO.

In the year 1844, Francis J. Cobia, then an overseer on the estate of Dr. Alexander P. Crawford, in Barbour county, Ala., whipped a slave to death, and fearing the law, fled from the neigborhood. Two years after, he was captured, carried back to Barbour county, and an indictment for murder was found against him by the Grand Jury. The venue was changed to Henry county, where the prisoner had relatives and many friends, and his trial came off at the Spring term in 1849. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. The jury, however, having in their verdict omitted to fix the degree of murder, the judgment was set aside by the Supreme Court and the prisoner remanded for a new trial. Various continuances of the case were had, and in the meantime Cobia, having obtained bail, married in a respectable family and had several children. The protracted ordeal through which the prisoner had passed, the interest felt in the family to whose fate he had singularly linked his own, and the influence of a prudent and correct deportment on his part, excited a sympathy in his behalf so strong as apparently to set at defiance, and, in the opinion of everybody, to put a conviction out of the question. He was, however, again brought to trial about two weeks ago. Such was the difficulty of getting a jury of impartial men that a panel of one hundred and eighty men was exhausted before it was accomplished. The result of the trial was a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, with an unanimous recommmendation of the prisoner to mercy. [Boston Journal.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

Ever since the noble project was conceived of securing Mount Vernon to the whole country, as a Meca for all true lovers of liberty and patriotism, no one has labored more zealously than Madame Le Vert to bring about a sucessful consummation of the plan. One of the very first to advocate the purchase of a spot hallowed by so many precious memories, she not only succeeded in obtaining liberal encouragement from others, but also herself contributed most substantially to the common fund.

In view of these facts, we must regard the visit to Mount Vernon which she yesterday made as peculiary interesting and suggestive. Her feelings must have indeed been lofty and gratifying as she gazed with moistened eyes at the resting-place of Washington, and wandered through the shades and sat under the roof which had sheltered him. We imagine that the human heart cannot be filled with emotions more pleasurable than those which must have been experienced by this noble lady.

Nor was there wanting a tribute to her patriotic conduct. The captain of the boat on which she took passage to Mount Vernon steadfastly refused to receive the least compensation; also taking occasion to express admiration of the manner in which she had larbored in so noble a cause. Madame Le Vert was also escorted through the whole house by the family now residing at Mount Vernon, and was thus afforded an opportunity of seeing many relics of Washinton never shown to ordinary visitors. She describes her treatment while in the house as gratifying in the extreme.

Madame Le Vert leaves us this evening. May she long be spared to us, and be permitted to continue her efforts towards the purchase of Mount Vernon. [Washington Star Nov. 5.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE AT THE WEST. A travelling correspondent of the Portland Advertiser says:

"Throughout the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the Chinese Sugar Cane has been most extensively cultivated during the past season, and with such happy results as promise to make 'Sorghum' one of the staple products of this region of the country. The syrup is really very fine, possessing a flavor which many consider superior to the best refined molasses from New Orleans. I find it figuring on the 'bills of fare' at the best hotels in this city, as well as in St. Louis and Chicago, and from the way it is called for by the guests, should judge that it has already become a favorite luxury in the West. There is some difficulty as yet in finding a process for converting the molasses into well granulated and crystalized sugar, but it is said some recent experiments in Northern Illinois have been attended with very favorable results. Should a cheap and ready process of obtaining the sugar be discovered, the results to the West and to the whole country will be most important and significant. There are intelligent persons in Illinois who do not hesitate to affirm that within the next five years the 'Sorghum' crop of that State will be the most valuable one raised, exceeding that of any of the cereals."

PROGRESS OF THE ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY. The Woodstock Journal states that only eight miles of rail remain to be laid up to Howard Settlement, which would probably be completed in twelve to sixteen days from that date, (Nov. 4th.) Howard Settlement is about 22 miles below Woodstock, and the completion of the road to the former point will bring Woodstock within seven hours of the sea. The Journal says the trade of that section will now begin to turn from St. John to St. Andrews.

OLD FRANKLIN HOUSE IN UNION STREET. Yesterday morning, Nov. 11, workmen commenced taking down the old house at the corner of Union and Hanover streets, the early residence of Franklin's father. Until recently the old ball, which was used first as a sign in Milk street, suspended from the Union street house. It is preserved, and we understand will be saved from destruction by being deposited in some secure place, where it may be handed down as a precious relic of the past. [Boston Journal.

POSTAGE. The revenue of the Post Office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, according to semi-official statement, was $7,186,048. The highest amount received from any one State was derived from New York, viz: $1,458,711; the next highest contributer was Pennsylvania, $617,756; Massachusetts third, $595,633; Ohio fourth, $503,019; Maine furnished $153,152; New Hampshire, $105,414; Vermont, $100,379; Rhode Island, $61,054; Connecticut, $199,324. The office expenses of the department were $3,453,444. To this is to be added the expenses of transportation, which, in 1857, amounted to $6,596,152, and were probably not less in 1858.

THE MAMMOTH REMAINS AT ELLENVILLE. Another mammoth bone has been found near the same place where the huge bones of a mammoth were discovered by some workmen who were digging in Ellenville. It is a huge tusk, measuring about eight feet in length, and over two feet in circumference at its greatest part. Although much decayed, it still preserves its original form, which is that of an ox's horn considerably curved. From what we can learn, it appears that the bones already discovered are the largest that have ever been dug from the earth, and preparations are being made to dig up the remainder. [New York Commercial Advertiser.

NIAGARA FALLS WEARING AWAY. The path which led beneath the Table Rock to Termination Point, and which those who desired to go under the sheet of falling water traversed in oil cloth suits, has fallen away, and there is now no means of getting to the Point, if it yet exists. One can still walk about a yard under the cataract, but no further foothold is afforded. Ere long, doubtless, now that the stratum of soft rock below has fallen and been pounded to clay, the upper mass will fall. And then another step will have been taken in the slow and tedious course in which Niagara has eaten its way back from Queenstown, and is to wear itself away somewhere above Chippewa.

FLUID EXPLOSION. On Monday evening, the 8th inst., Michael Foley, at 31 Summer street, was filling a fluid lamp with the wick burning, when the lamp exploded, throwing the blazing fluid over his daughter, Margaret, a beautiful girl of 17 years, who was so badly burned as to take the skin from her face, breast and arms. The father, in extinguishing the flames, had his left arm and hand badly burned. Doctors Cross and Perkins were called to aid the sufferers.—This fluid was the non-explosive; but there is no safety with any of it. [Newburyport Herald.

OYSTERS. The Cincinnati Commercial says that the oyster trade has become an important interest, and is rapidly increasing. The season commences about the first of September and closes about the first of May, continuing two hundred and forty days. The importations are chiefly from Baltimore. One firm receive 1,600 cans, and 10 barrels per day, at an expenditure of $290,400. In addition, it is estimated that $20,000 worth are imported from other points, making a total aggregate of $310,000 per annum invested for Cincinnati market at first cost. The profits are very large,—estimated in gross at $60,000 a year.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	$5 00 to 8 50	Round Hog,	$7 00 to 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 12½ to 1 25	Clear Salt Pork,	10 25 to 12 25
Rye Meal,	1 25 to 0 00	Mutton,	4 to 6
Wheat,	1 40 to 1 50	Turkeys,	8 to 10
Rye,	1 00 to 1 10	Chicken,	6 to 8
Corn,	1 05 to 1 10	Geese,	8 to 9
Beans,	1 00 to 1 50	Clover Seed,	10 to 12
Oats,	40 to 45	Herdsgrass,	2 50 to 2 75
Potatoes,	30 to 40	Red Top,	83 to 1 00
Dried Apples,	5 to 6	Hay,	9 00 to 11 00
Cooking "	20 to 33	Lime,	80 to 85
Winter "	50 to 75	Fleece Wool,	30 to 33
Butter,	17 to 19	Pulled Wool,	31 to 34
Cheese,	8 to 10	Sheep Skins,	50 to 75
Eggs,	14 to 16	Hides,	5 to 6¼
Lard,	12 to 14		

FARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in the market, and as we can only give the prices for Tuesday, due allowance must be made.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1858.

At market, 1700 Beeves, 1000 Stores, 5000 Sheep; 800 Swine.

PRICES—*Beef Cattle.*—Extra, $7 25; first quality, $6 75 @ $7 00; second, $6 00 @ $6 50; third, $5 00 @ $6 00.

Working Oxen.—$100, 120, 130 @ $130.

Milch Cows.—$28 @ $39.

Veal Calves.—$4 00 @ $4 75.

Yearlings.—$9 @ $12; two years old $16 @ $20, three years old $21 @ 26.

Hides.—6½c @ 7c ℔ lb. *Calf Skins.*—12 @ 13c ℔ lb.

Sheep and Lambs.—$1 50 @ $2 00; extra $2 75 @ $3 25.

Pelts.—97½c @ $1 each.

Swine.—Spring pigs, 4¢ @ 5¼c; retail 4¼ @ 6c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 per cent.

Total number of Stock cars over the different roads, 394.

Remarks—The Boston Journal reports the price of Beef the same as last week; a very few extra sold as high as $7 50 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs—sales quicker, but no advance in prices. Swine are lower.

BOSTON MARKET.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 1858.

FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western, at $4 50 @ $4 75; fancy brands at $5 00 @ $5 25; extras $5 75 @ $8 25.

CORN—Southern yellow, $0 97 @ $0 98 ℔ bush; white 83.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 53c @ 55c ℔ bush.

RYE—85c ℔ bush.

HAY—Eastern $13 50 @ $14 00.

The Virtues of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer

Are not confined to the human race. It is used with equal success for Horses, either internally or externally. For Galls, Sores or Sprains, nothing is better, and for Colics it is considered, by those who have had much experience, the only sure remedy. It never fails—to say all who have had occasion to use it. Read the following:—

RIPLEY, BROWN CO., OHIO, } Dec. 9th, 1858

GENTLEMEN:—This is to certify, that I have given the Pain Killer to Horses, for Colic, and found it the best remedy I ever tried. It gives them ease quicker than any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose, half of a twenty-five cent bottle, put into a pint bottle of warm water, and drench them with it. I have always cured the worst cases without delay.

Yours truly, JOHN PORTER,
Proprietor of Ripley Hotel.

EAST LIVERPOOL, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, } Feb. 12, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—I feel it a duty that I owe to the public, to inform them of a successful experiment that I lately made with your Pain Killer, by applying it in a way for which I had never heard it recommended. I had a very valuable horse that was violently attacked with colic and appeared to be in great agony. I made use of every remedy that I had ever heard of, but all to no purpose. I gave him up to die, and, in fact, he was so far gone, that he lay and could not raise up his head, or hold it up when lifted. A thought struck me that I would give him a dose of Pain Killer. I poured four or five spoonsful in a pint of milk, and gave it to him, and in twenty minutes as much more, and in half an hour he was on his feet, and in another half hour, was perfectly restored, and put in the harness.

Respectfully yours, STOCKDALE JACKMAN.

We would advise the Pain Killer to be given to Horses, for Colic, with milk or warm molasses and water, say a pint of either to about a small twenty-cent bottle of Pain Killer. If the horse has bots, it is best to give the molasses.

We here request every one who should be so unfortunate as to have a horse with the colic, to test our remedy—we never know it to fail. One, two, and sometimes three doses may be required—but not often more than one to cure.

Sold by all dealers in medicine. 4w46

Mothers. Mothers. Mothers.

AN Old Nurse for Children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on Earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup are sold every year in the United States. Price only 25 cents a bottle.

None genuine unless it has the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

For sale in Portland, by Deering Bros., Congress cor. of Preble Street, Portland, is the General Wholesale Agent for Maine, to whom all orders should be addressed. 1y13

Hymenial.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's ev'ry bower;
The world was sad—the garden was a wild—
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In Hallowell, 8th inst., Capt. H. C. KEENE of this city, to Miss ELIZABETH M. EASTMAN of Hallowell.

In Belfast, 10th inst., Mr. ALONZO D. WHITE of Piermont, N. Y., to Miss ISABELLA I. TREADWELL of Belfast.

In Somerville, 7th inst., Mr. JAMES V. CLARK of Washington, to Miss RACHEL KENNEDY of Boston, Mass.

In Gorham, 9th inst., Mr. THOS. STROUT of Casco, to Miss RACHEL HICKS of Gorham.

In Orono, 7th inst., Mr. GHAS. M. GOULD to Miss MARY GILMAN, both of Orono.

In North Berwick, 3d inst., Mr. CHAS. E. WEBBER of Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss SOPHIA BEAN of York.

In Winthrop, 29th ult., Mr. STEPHEN PENNIMAN, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., to Miss MELINDA D. BRIDGHAM, of Winthrop.

In Freeport, 31st ult., Mr EDWIN C TOWNSEND to Miss CAROLINE FIELD, both of Freeport.

In Albion, by D. C. Hanson, Esq., Mr SUMNER C. BAKER of Albion, to Miss SUSAN SOULE of Biddeford.

In Union, 29th ult., Mr. BRADLEY R. MOWRY to Miss MARIA LUCE, both of Union.

In Rockland, 6th inst., Mr. THOS. J. BROWN to Miss HANNAH M. RACKLIFFE, both of Rockland.

In Bath, 7th inst., Mr. JOHN F. CARD to Miss LOUISA D. MCKENNEY, both of West Bath

In Fryeburg, 9th inst., Mr. CHAS. W. LONGLEY of Sidney, Me., to Miss ABBIE F. BROWN of Middleborough, Mass.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

At the Hospital, in this city, 15th inst., SHEPARD LOOMIS, of Manchester, aged about 40 years.

In Ripley, 24 inst., SAMUEL JEWETT, aged 66 yrs.

In Bangor, 8th inst., JOHN LANE, aged about 19 yrs.

In Sangerville, 30th ult., RHODA ANN CARLE, aged 32 yrs.; 2d inst., DAVID DOUGHTY, one of the first settlers of that town, aged 80 yrs.

In Saco, 6th inst., Mrs. MARY H. DEERING, wife of Jos. G. Deering, aged 29 yrs.

In Lubec, 24th ult., JABEZ MOWRY, aged 85 yrs.

In New Castle, 6th inst., SAM'L LAITEN, aged 79 yrs.

In Scarboro', 5th inst., Mrs. AGNES M. LIBBY, wife of Capt. Stephen Libby, aged 77 yrs.

In Freeman, 24 inst., Mrs. LAURA F. LUCE, wife of Hooper Luce, aged 33 yrs.

In Georgetown, 8th inst., Miss ARDELIA HEAL, aged 19 yrs.

In Dresden, 10th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH R. CARNEY, wife of Daniel C. Carney, aged 29 yrs.

In Farmington, 20th ult., Mrs. JANE CARSLEY, widow of the late Isaac Carsley, of Wilton, aged 82 yrs; 4th inst., TIMOTHY GORDON, aged 74 yrs. 5 mos.

In Norridgewock, 8th inst., WILLOUGHBY PRESCOTT, aged 81 yrs. 5 mos.

Near Palermo, Kansas, 25th ult., HERMAN MYRICK, formerly of Maine, aged 76 yrs.

At Grand Rapids, Wis., 31st ult., of typhoid fever, GEORGE G. FULLER, oldest son of Hiram Fuller, Esq., of Hallowell, aged 19 yrs.

In Maumee City, Ohio, 24 inst., at the residence of Dr. Burrett, OLIVER A. CROCKETT, son of Benj. A. Crockett, formerly of Rockland, aged 23 yrs.

On board barque Indiana, 25th ult., on her passage from Savannah for Boston, EDWARD SAVAGE, seaman, of Waldoboro'.

In Savannah, Ga., 10th inst., on board ship John Henry, of Bath, Mr. —— LOWELL, 1st officer of said ship.

On board ship Zenobia, Aug. 16th, on the passage from New Orleans to Bordeaux, of yellow fever, Capt. LLEWELLYN J. MENEARD, of Topsham, aged 23 yrs. The deceased was a young man of much promise.

In Hong Kong, China, July 21st, on board U. S. Steam Frigate Minnesota, Mr. PHINEAS CLOUGH, formerly of Mt. Vernon, Me., aged 44 yrs.

NEW GOODS FROM AUCTION.
KILBURN & BARTON,

WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers of Dry Goods, to a large lot of

DRESS GOODS,

which they have just received from AUCTION and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.

Augusta, Nov. 17, 1858. 4wis48

Notice to School Teachers,--Augusta.

THE Superintending School Committee will be in session at the Aldermen's Rooms, at 2 o'clock, P. M. on SATURDAY, Nov. 20th; at 9 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, Nov. 27th; and at 2 o'clock P. M., on each succeeding Saturday for three weeks, for the purpose of examining Teachers for the winter Schools Candidates will be required to produce certificates of good moral character, and of a temper and disposition suitable to be instructors of youth; and must pass a thorough examination in those branches taught in the schools for which they are respectively examined.

WILLIAM GARLIN, Jr., } S. S.
GRENVILLE T. FLETCHER, } Committees.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1858. 6w48

Auction.

WILL BE SOLD, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at Market square, in Augusta, without reserve, to the highest bidder, THREE PUBLIC HORSES.

Terms, Cash in U. S. Coin.

By order of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.
BRISCOE J. BALDWIN,
M. S. K. Ordnance, U. S. Army.
ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

Kennebec Arsenal, November 13th, 1858. 1w48

Apothecary Store for Sale.

THE subscriber, desiring to go into a business requiring less of his time and care, offers his STOCK OF GOODS, with the good will of the Establishment, for sale. To a person of means, health and energy, there are few better stands on the river for making money. J. S. MANLEY,

Augusta, Nov. 16, 1858. 48 West end Ken. Bridge.

Towle Academy.--Winthrop, Me.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 29th, under the charge of CHARLES K. HUTCHINS, A. B., as Principal.

For further information apply to the Principal, or either of the Trustees.

Winthrop, Nov. 10, 1858. 4g

4-4 **WOOL PLAIDS** at 25c. 1 Case 4-4ths Wool Plaids, good styles, at 25c per yard, at
Nov. 17. 4wis48 KILBURN & BARTON'S.

LADIES' CLOTHS, all colors and qualities, very cheap at
Nov. 17, 1858. KILBURN & BARTON'S. 4wis48

SHETLAND VEILS, all colors just received, at
Nov. 17, 1858. 48 KILBURN & BARTON'S.

THE HORSE AND HORSEMANSHIP
OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

BY HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,
Author of "Frank Forrester's Field Sports," "Fish and Fishing," "The Complete Manual for Young Sportsmen," Etc.
Third Edition.

HERBERT'S GREAT NATIONAL WORK ON THE HORSE OF AMERICA,

IS THE most comprehensive and reliable work ever published on this most important and interesting subject. It affords a complete history of the Horse from the earliest ages; contains essays on Breeding, Feeding, Clothing and general management; a history and anecdotes of the most celebrated Race Horses; the pedigrees of Imported Mares and Stallions; a survey of all the various breeds of Horses; descriptions, performances, etc., of celebrated Trotters; in brief, it is a perfect *vade mecum* upon the subject, and whether for the breeder, the student, the farmer or the general reader, an invaluable authority and guide.

It is issued in two superb imperial octavo volumes of 1,200 pages, illustrated with steel-engraved ORIGINAL PORTRAITS, from paintings and drawings by the most distinguished artists, of the following celebrated Horses, carefully printed on INDIA PAPER:—

Sir Archy, American Eclipse, Black Maria, Boston, Lexington, Pryor, Lantern, Pocahontas, Glencoe, Lady Suffolk, Stella, Whalebone, Fashion, Flora, Temple, Black Hawk, Alice Gray, Ethan Allen, Etc.

Embellished with Vignette Title Page, from original designs, by F. O. C. DARLEY, finely engraved on steel by the most eminent Engravers, including numerous Fine Wood Engravings.

Published by subscription. Price, in embossed cloth and gilt, $10. Mailed or sent by Express free of charge upon the receipt of the price. This magnificent Work should be in the possession of every gentleman interested in the breeding or management of the Horse. No work in any way its equal has ever heretofore appeared from the Press!

"A valuable and interesting work. No time or money has been spared to make it complete in all its departments."
[Spirit of the Times.

"This splendid work is everything that could be desired. It must become at once a standard authority on the subject."
[New England Farmer.

"In point of elaborated and general thoroughness, it is said to surpass anything of a similar kind ever produced in Europe."
[Boston Post.

Agents wanted for this work.

W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., Publishers,
No. 377 Broadway, N. Y.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY,
BOSTON,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR NEW ENGLAND. 4g

NEW MILLINERY
AT MRS. WESTON'S BONNET ROOMS.

A GRAND assortment of FALL AND WINTER BONNETS, of every style and description. STRAWS, VELVETS, SATINS, PLUSH, &c., &c. A great variety of FLOWERS and FEATHERS—all colors. Beautiful CAPS and HEAD DRESSES—very cheap.

As we are confident that we have as

DESIRABLE GOODS,

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Augusta, Nov. 1858. 48tf

LIVING PORTRAITS,
With Pen and Pencil.

READERS of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY, and the public, will please take notice, that the papers entitled

THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE,

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,

Have been collected in one handsome Volume, 12mo., WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HOPPIN, AND PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Price, ... $1.00.

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**PHILLIPS, SAMPSON

The Muse.

From Blackwood's Magazine for October.

ATLANTIC WEDDING RING.

BY GEORGE WILSON.

[It is customary, in referring to the Atlantic and other submarine telegraphs, to mention only the submerged cable, as if that constituted the entire telegraph. In reality, however, the cable forms but one-half of the requisite electric circuit, the other and equally essential half, being furnished by the ocean. Thus excluding from consideration the small portions of land occupied above water-mark on either side of the Atlantic, by the station houses nearest the brink of the sea, the cable, some two thousand miles long, conveys the electric current from shore to shore in one direction, and the sea conveys it in the other. Such a double channel must be provided in all telegraphs, and the half-supplied by the earth or sea, although it costs nothing, is as important as the insulated metallic half, which is so costly to produce, and so difficult to preserve in working order. The Atlantic Telegraph, accordingly, when considered as a link of union between the old and new worlds, cannot be compared to the ordinary wedding-ring, a circle consisting entirely of metal. Its symbol is one of those finger-rings at present out of fashion, where a part only of the circle is gold, the remaining portion consists of a jewel held between the ends of the golden crescent, and completing the circle. If we suppose the stone in such a ring to be that which jewellers term the "Aqua Marine," we shall have a perfect symbol of a submarine telegraph. Since the lines which follow were written, an unexpected derangement of the Atlantic Cable has stopped the working of the telegraph. But even if the worst apprehensions are realized, and no future signal pass along it, it must for ever be sacred in the eyes of the historian and poet. The wedding of the Old and the New World is an accomplished fact, and the thread-like wire which conveyed across the Atlantic the angelic song as the first greeting from the farther-land, has, in one sense, done its work. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the wise, and brave, and patient men who have so nobly carried out this great enterprise, will before long reap the full reward, as they have already gathered the first fruits of their labors.]

"The way is far across the sea,
My daughter," England said:—
"Thy Land and mine each other love,
'Tis time that they should wed."—
"The way is far across the sea,"
America replied:—
"Thou hast the bridegroom, Fatherland,
And I the willing Bride."

"Doth any one forbid the banns?
Will any one declare,
Why these should not be wedded,
This long betrothed pair?"

Then rose the nations of the world,
And shouted as one man:—
"Wed Anglo-Saxons if ye will!
Wed rather if you can."

"Who talks of Weddings? We forbid
The banns:—The Atlantic gales
That shatter ships, and slaughter men,
And turn to shrouds their sails.
Ho! cease thy vauntings, Bridegroom bold,
And stay thy longings, Bride,
The Wedding-Ring shall never pass
Across the stormy tide."

"Nay! hush your voices, angry winds,
We'll bide our time and go,
When in the sleepy sunshine
Ye scarce flit to and fro.
From east and west our ships shall sail
In calm and sunny weather;
In middle-sea we'll keep our tryst
And join our hands together."

Then rose a voice, sweet, soft, and clear;—
The Earth spake to the Sea:—
"I will give half the wedding-ring,
If half is given by thee.
My half shall be this costly chain
Of copper and dusky steel,
Woven together, and darkly clad
To last through woe and weal,
It bendeth like a crescent moon;
If thou wilt place between
Its crescent horns, like jewel-stone,
Thy waters emerald green;
Then we together shall complete
The wonderous wedding-ring,
Round which the Silent Lightnings
Their voiceless flight shall wing."

"Thou art a Queen, O Ancient earth!
And I a King of old;
The brides of Venice wedded me
With many a ring of gold.
But better far than golden ring,
I'll prize thy darksome chain;
The beryl of my purest depth
Shall help to wed the twain."

"O! promise not too much, thou Earth!"
Exclaimed the scornful wind;
"Thy wedding gift is strong indeed
If I no flaw can find:
And trust thou not too much the Sea,
Ho is my Vassal-slave:—
His wrathful hands to mar thy gift
Shall start from every wave."

The wisest of the Sons of Men
Had heard the speaking Three;—
"We will not fear," they said, "the Wind,
We'll trust the Earth and Sea."
They drew the lightning from the sky,
They quenched its torch of fire,
They flung its thunderbolt away;—
Along a tiny wire
They made th' impatient spirit pass;
Its thunder-voice was still—
But they left its shoes of swiftness
That it might do their will:—
Before an eyelid rose and fell,
Ere scarce the words were given,
It could engirdle Earth and sea
With its lightning pace of Heaven.

On England's shores through many a day
And night they forged the chain,
A thousand, thousand miles in length
To stretch across the main.
Within the stately battle-ships,
Through many an hour of toil,
Like two great sleeping serpents,
They wound it coil on coil.
One ship was from the Bridegroom land,
And one was from the Bride,
And so they sailed together
Across the Atlantic tide.
They steered across the exulting Sea,
Straight for the middle deep,
That Bridal-land and Bridegroom-land
Their settled tryst might keep.
And there about midsummer-time,
Like lovers who have broken
A ring in twain, and each one-half
Keep as a troth-plight token
Till they can join the halves again;
They welded fast the link
That wove the kindred coils in one,
And watched the welding sink
Beneath the Sun, the Stars, the Sea,
Till it could sink no more;
And then its prow each good ship turned
Home to its native shore.
One sailed to East, and one to West:
Between, they unwound the chain,
Down deepest ocean valley
Along the sea-deep plain.
From ship to ship along the line,
Where death and silence dwell,
The voiceless lightning went and came,
And signalled "All is well."
Onward by night, onward by day!
They saw arise and set the sun;
They counted all the anxious hours,
And thought their work was done.

Then rose the Demon of the storm,
And lashed the Vassal-sea,
Until with desperate hands the link
He broke in his great agony.
"O take the chain thou lovest so well,
I love it not I wiss!
Take chain and ships, take men and all,
Down to the dark abyss."

Twice did the sore reluctant sea
Shatter the costly chain:—
Twice did the half despairing crews
See all their work in vain.
But they who manned the ships *were* Men,
The bravest of the brave,
Who vowed they'd sit at bridal feast,
Or lie in honored grave.

And when the third time unappalled
They sought the middle-deep,
He whom the winds and waves obey
Had hushed them both asleep.
And though the chill divorcing wind
Knew but a restless rest,
And tossing in its night-mare dream,
Ruffled the ocean's breast;
Yet cheerily the ships sailed on,
Cheerily west and east:
"We bring the ring: Go call the guests,
And pray the wedding-priest."

They sailed by night, they sailed by day!—
The long betrothed lands
From bridegroom passed to bride the ring
And joined their willing hands.
Loud when the ships had reached each shore,
The cannon spake in thunder;
"Whom God hath joined," they seem to say,
"Let no man put asunder."
And then around the wondrous ring
The blessed greeting ran,
"Glory to God! On Earth be Peace,
Goodwill to every man."

So now methinks this Earth of ours
More like to Heaven should be,
When we have seen an end of Time,
And there is no more Sea.

The Story Teller.

From the London Family Herald.

THE TWO WIVES.

The tea-things were removed, the children had gone to bed, and Charles Lighte, throwing down his newspaper, seated himself on the sofa beside his wife. A hand slid into his own, thinner and less delicate than when, long ago, it had met his—but the same confiding, loving hand; and out of the fulness of her heart the good wife spoke.

"I have been thinking, Charles," said she, "as I watched this bright fire-light flickering over our comfortable room, how happily we live; how much we ought to do for others, in return for the blessings that are daily heaped upon our heads."

"Yes, Carrie," he replied; "but these blessings are earned by daily work. You women sit at home by your comfortable fires, and little think how your husbands and fathers are toiling meantime to procure the shelter, the fuel, and food, for which you are so grateful to Providence."

An arch smile lighted the still pretty face as the wife answered, "Ah! and you husbands and fathers enter the orderly house, and eat the well cooked, punctual meals, and play with the neat, well-dressed and well-disciplined children, and enjoy the evening comfort and repose, without thinking how your wife, with head, and hand, and heart must have toiled to bring about these quiet results. I might easily give you practical proofs of what I have asserted; but I delight in having you think of home as a place for enjoyment and repose—a warm, sunny harbor, after the storms and chills of the world outside; therefore I take my own rest at the time you take yours. Is not this better than to be always keeping before you by help of a little management, the conviction that I am a weary victim? Our interests are mutual, and I feel that the consciousness that I am resting adds to your repose."

Mr. Lighte's face glowed with pleasure at his wife's candid, simple, confiding words; she sympathized with and understood him. How he loved her! How good, and true, and gentle she had always been! Thus he thought, as they both sat dreaming by the fireside.

Mrs. Lighte awoke first from her reverie; she was not accustomed to waste time in dreams.

"Charles," said she, "while I think of it, for I forgot it this morning, the lump sugar is all out; we must have another loaf." They had been married some years, and the transition from sentiment to household wants was natural.

This sugar question brought Charles Lighte back to the purpose for which he had thrown aside his newspaper. "Don't you think, Carrie," said he, "that now we have so many children, and they are all young, we might use moist sugar instead of lump?"

"What shall I do for company?" said his wife; "and, besides, children have as sensitive palates as we have. I recollect well how, in my childhood, I disliked coarse, cheap food."

"And now your family are all epicures," said her husband.

"What!" said Mrs. Lighte, "gluttons?"

"O, no," was the reply; "but if meat has been kept an hour too long, or bread a trifle stale, or eggs not new, or the pudding heavy, nothing will do but you must produce a substitute. The things are not really bad; many would eat them for the sake of economy."

"Is there no *good* result from my epicureanism?" asked his wife.

"Yes," said Mr. Lighte. "I am willing to own that no man has more nutritious and palatable food on his table than I have; but, Carrie, the times are hard, and we must begin to economize."

"Now I understand," said she; "you have been talking with Mr. Murke. I thought you meant to dissolve your co-partnership in the spring. That man will spoil you with his meanness."

"I cannot afford to dissolve yet," said Mr. Lighte; "my family expenses are too heavy. And, besides I am not sure but what you call meanness in Murke is, after all, commendable foresight. Do you not remember what a spendthrift he was in his first wife's time?"

"No, Charles. I remember that when we were lovers we used to admire his generous, disinterested conduct. I do not know a man whose position was more truly enviable than his at the time of which we speak."

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Lighte, "besieged by high and low for help—never sure of a moment at his own command! Do you call it enviable to be at every one's beck and call?"

"His pleasure lay in his duty," said Mrs. Lighte. "How his honest face would glow with delight, as in his boyish way he walked up and down our parlor, relating the success of some benevolent scheme! What a pity he could not have died then!—the rough exterior would have fallen away from a strong yet gentle soul, as beautiful and radiant as an angel."

"But Carrie, you little enthusiast, what would have happened to his wife and children? Had William Murke died ten years ago they might have been in the poor-house, for he had not saved a penny then; now they will all inherit handsome fortunes."

"O, Charles, you cannot be in earnest! The world has not so blinded you, but you must feel that the wealth in his purse is a poor compensation for the wealth that is fast dying out of his soul. Think what a cheerless home, think how his children are neglected, how ignorant they are allowed to remain of all the courtesies and amenities of life, and what little scarecrows in appearance."

"Scandal, Carrie, scandal!" said Mr. Lighte.

"Truth!" she replied. "But a truth is as bad as scandal. That second wife will be his ruin yet, mark my prophecy! She has retrenched until she has scraped all the beauty and polish and gilding, all the treasure and worth out of his house, and poured them into his money-bags. Is that an advantage? Is money better than the money's worth? Miserly people worship the symbol, and forget or neglect the truth it symbolizes."

"You are too hard upon Mrs. Murke," said Mr. Lighte. "She brought her husband a small dowry, and had a right to demand that he should add his share to the family fund. She is saving for his children."

"Of what advantage will money be when they do not know how to use and enjoy it?" said Mrs. Lighte. "Wealth only lifts vulgarity and ignorance upon a pedestal, where they shall be a surer mark for ridicule and contempt. But, Charles, let us leave the Murkes to manage their own way, and tell me what you think of sending the children to a dancing-school; they are quite old enough, and if you think you cannot afford the expense, I can do very well without the silk dress you promised me."

"I am tired of those old dresses you have turned so many times," said her husband; "you must have the silk; and as for the children, pray, what real need is there of their learning to dance?"

"It is an elegant accomplishment," replied Mrs. Lighte; "It makes them graceful and genteel—prepares them, in short, for the society in which we hope they will maintain an honorable place."

"How ambitious you are! But have your way; I will trust a mother's instinct against all reasoning."

The ghosts of Mr. and Mrs. Murke had vanished, but only for one evening; day after day they returned to perplex and weary, but never vanquished Mrs. Lighte. It was—"Carrie, Murke has taken a house out of town. The rent is cheaper, but that's not the best—he assures me that by moving he is rid of scores of relatives and friends who formerly made a convenience of his house. Now the next house to Murke's he tells me, is unoccupied; had we not better remove thither?"

"Let us remain where we are, my husband," said Mrs. Lighte; "and while we have a crust of bread, let us share with our friends."

So Mr. Lighte went cheerfully to his office, rejoicing that Providence had given him so wise a helpmeet. But the ghosts returned.

"How quiet you are, Carrie!" said Mr. Lighte.

"To tell the truth," she replied, "my teeth ached for a fortnight, and I am half worn out with pain.

"Why did you not tell me earlier?" said her husband. "Pray go to a dentist immediately."

"I knew this would be the first thought with you; and dentists ask such exorbitant prices, I could not bear to add one of Dr. Bemis's bills to our expenses; I will walk to his house with you this very afternoon."

"That's right; yet, Carrie, now I remember, Murke recommended a Mr. Huddle, who stops teeth for just half what Bemis charges."

"Is that *all* he told you!" said Mrs. Lighte.

"Yes," replied Mr. Lighte.

"Mr. Huddle stopped Mrs. Murke's teeth so badly," continued Mrs. Lighte, "that in three years half of them had broken out, and the other half were blackened with decay; even after this, their eldest daughter was sent to the same person, and her fine teeth will be sacrificed in consequence."

"But Huddle is making a beautiful set of false teeth for Mrs. Murke," said Mr. Lighte.

"You'll soon see if they are not always breaking, and set in such brassy gold that they will fill her mouth with canker."

"Ah, I yield; you are foresighted!" and the husband and wife departed on their way to Dr. Bemis's shop.

Yet the ghosts tracked them home again.

"Carrie," said Mr. Lighte, "Mrs. Murke has sent away her servant, and her board and wages and waste are subtracted at once from the family expenses; do you not think that we might do the same?"

"No, my dear. I am constantly and fully occupied already."

"I know that. But Murke says you can get worlds of work out of children. Keep Ellen at home from school a while—the rest from study will do her good. Edward can clean the boots, etc.; and the little ones also may gradually be drawn into harness."

"My children are not colts!" Mrs. Lighte had never addressed her husband with so much asperity before. "It is but little they could do at best, and why compel them to this? Are we not too sure that in after life, care and toil will be their lot; and well for them, poor things, if it do not make up the whole sum of their lives!"

"Let us prepare them for it, then, by early teaching," said Mr. Lighte.

"Yes," said Mrs. Lighte, "by the teaching of example; we shall never make them industrious men and women by disgusting them with work in their childhood. Let us accustom them to a cheerful household, to palatable food, and decent clothing; they will not readily submit to a change in after years. Let us make our children remember home as a pleasant place, not as a theatre of exactions, mortifications, and querulous complaints."

The ghosts came once more; and the children siding with their mother, the influence of the Murkes was this time vanquished and annihilated.

"Carrie, Murke and I have been comparing expenses, and it frightens me to find my own triple the amount of his; we must retrench."

"In what way?" she asked. "I am ready."

"In a hundred ways," he replied. "Our house is too large, our fires are too numerous, our children dress too well, we have too much company, our pew at church is too expensive. The Murke's have a pew close by the door—they hear quite as well, and pay only half the sum that is required for ours. They shut up two-thirds of their house, and thus are rid of the expense of fuel."

"Wait a minute," said Mrs. Lighte; "their water-pipes have frozen and flooded it three times this winter: the expense of repairing costs more than tons of coal."

"That was only an accident," said Mr. Lighte; "Murke covers his fires with damp ashes, and the coal burns half as long again in consequence."

"Yes," said Mrs. Lighte, "and their sitting-room is like Greenland."

"Cool rooms make children hardy," returned Mr. Lighte.

"O, father," broke in a little voice, "don't attempt to heat our rooms with ashes and water! Coming home from school, the other day, I should have cried with cold, but I kept thinking of our good bright fire."

"Yes," outspoke another; "and last week I called Willie Murke in here to warm his hands, he looked so cold as he was running by. He said he wished that he had a mother like mine."

"Hush, children, don't interrupt when your mother and I are talking," said Mr. Lighte; then turning to his wife, he continued, "the butcher calls here, Carrie, twice a week; and Murke says they use salted and dried meat, which they procure at wholesale prices, and pickle it themselves."

"Do you like pork very much?" whispered Lizzie Lighte, pulling her mother's sleeve.

"And Mrs. Murke doesn't use butter nor lard for making cakes," continued Mr. Lighte; "a little cheap shop dripping, they assured me, will answer every purpose."

"I know one thing," ventured Lizzie; "I'm glad mother doesn't use it."

"Then these potatoes, small and poor as they are, cost more that a half-penny apiece. Murke substitutes suet dumplings."

"Boiled in cabbage-water, I suppose, and of course very palatable! Give me another piece of chicken, Charles, if you please," was Mrs. Lighte's only reply.

"What do they make instead of rice-pudding?" asked Lizzie, who was very fond of the latter delicacy.

Mrs. Lighte looked smilingly for her husband's answer.

"They do not eat such luxuries, my child.—Mr. Murke is saving against he grows old."

"Why, father, we will take care of you when you are old; and I mean to have a home just like ours," said the child. "Yet the Murkes do have some luxuries, for when the cake gets burnt, as is frequently the case, Mary brings some to school for her luncheon; she says her mother told her that it would make her breath sweet, but that solid cake was poisonous. I shouldn't think she'd give poison to her company.

The ghost was banished; but the thrifty woman, known as Mrs. Murke, came one time to the home of Charles Lighte.

There was to be a funeral on the morrow; the sofa by the fireside was empty, and dust was gathering over the work-box that stood on the centre-table; a group of children were huddling together, crying as if their hearts would break.

After a life of toil she had folded her hands at last, and the corpse of Carrie lay waiting for burial—Carrie, the provident mother, the faithful wife, the good, gentle, sympathizing friend; and as Charles Lighte stood watching her, with sorrow too deep for tears, Mrs. Murke came, she said, to offer consolation.

"Yes, she was good, and a kind neighbor to me," said Mrs. Murke. "I shall never forget her early influence over my husband; but, Mr. Lighte, we must not waste time in grief, and every sorrow has its compensations—you have now one less to support in these hard times.—Your wife had a great many children, and was ambitious for them, and liked to keep up a good appearance in the world. She was an excellent woman, but you may find another that will do as well as she, and save your money beside."

"Ah," broke forth the husband, too greved for anger, "she spent the money for us; she watched, and planned, and wasted all her strength for our welfare; this house is full of the works of her hands. My heart is full of recollections of her patient love and industry. I have too often pained the gentle heart that is sleeping here by repeating your advice. Yesterday my partnership with your husband was dissolved; to-day, Mrs. Murke, I beg leave to dissolve the acquaintance with yourself."

And they buried her that good Carrie. "With the fruit of her hands" she had "planted a vineyard;" and when she was dead her husband and children dwelt therein.

The Murkes added gold to gold, and "laded their souls with that thick clay." They built a fine house, and gave a great formal party every year; then covered the furniture, packed away the silver, locked the parlors, and lived in a few small back rooms.

Mr. Murke's daughters married early; to escape their ungenial home they accepted the first adventurers that offered themselves, and one by one came back to her father with wasted health, and ruined hopes, and a family of children. His sons rushed into dishonesty and extravagance, and were a living disgrace and sorrow to the parents' hearts.

Doling out with many a sigh the scanty pittance which they consider needful for the wants of their children and grandchildren, Mr. and Mrs. Murke live alone in their house, pore over newspapers and deeds, discuss stocks, bonds and notes, and feel miserably poor, as well they may, who have lost their souls for the sake of that which perisheth.

Mr. Lighte, with sufficient property for all his wants, divides his time between many households, all copies of the dear one he can never forget; and in each of which he is eagerly welcomed, and cared for with watchful love. His children continually develop before his eyes the traits which he has now learned to appreciate in his buried wife. They have taken the place in society for which their mother fitted them, have married into good families, are surrounded with refined friends, and make themselves attractive by whatever among the comforts and elegancies of life may be within their reach.

As Charles Lighte, an old man now, sits thus at the fireside of his children, and watches his daughters, ornaments to society, blessings to their homes, comforters to the destitute—and his sons forward in all good works and manly enterprises—tears, not of loneliness, but of gratitude, fill his eyes, and he thinks how the good wife, "being dead, yet speaketh." Yea, "let her own works praise her."

Reader, I would not disparage the excellent and needful virtue of economy; but only suggest by this sketch, drawn from actual life, that there is a judicious expenditure which leads to wealth, and a niggardly accumulation which leads to misery.

"GOT LEFT."

A genuine touch of woman's nature, as well as human nature, pervades the following:—

"A comfortable old couple sat a seat or two in front of us on the railroad during one of the hottest days of last summer. The journey was evidently one of the events of their lives, and their curiosity excited the attention of the passengers. At a way station, the old gentleman stepped out to get a drink or to buy a doughnut, and heard the bell only in time to rush to the door of the eating-house and see the train move off without him. The lady in her seat had been fidgeting, looking out of the window in her anxiety for his return, and when she saw his plight, his frantic gestures for the train to stop, as it swept farther and farther away, she exclaimed:

"There, my old man has got left! he has! there! see, he has! Wa'll", she continued, sitting back in her seat again, "I'm glad on't—it's allers been 'Mammy, you'll get left!' all my life long, and now he's gone and got left, and I'm glad on't!"

Her candid reflection on the accident, and the evident satisfaction she felt in the fact that it was the old man, and not herself that was left, was greeted with a round of applause.

A SUIT came off, in which a printer, named Klevy, was a witness. The case was an assault and battery, between two men, Brown and Henderson.

"Mr. Klevy, did you witness the affair referred to?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what have you to say about it?"

"That it was the best piece of punctuation I have seen in some time."

"What do you mean by that?"

"Why, that Brown dotted one of Henderson's eyes, for which Henderson put a period to Brown's breathing for about half a minute."

The Court at once comprehended the matter, and fined the defendant fifty dollars.

MAN'S HAPPINESS, is said to hang on a thread. This must be the thread that is never on hand to sew on the shirt-button that is always off.

MUCH NEEDED. A good, strong, adhesive plaster, to make busybodies stick to their own business.

"DON'T rob yourself," as the farmer said to the lawyer who called him hard names.

Sabbath Reading.

THE PEACE OF GOD.

BY ADELAIDE ANN PROCTER.

We ask for Peace, O Lord!
Thy children ask thy peace;
Not what the world calls rest,
That toil and care should cease,
That through bright sunny hours
Calm life should fleet away,
And tranquil night should fade
In smiling day;
It is not for such Peace that we would pray.

We ask for Peace, O Lord!
Yet not to stand secure,
Girt round with iron Pride,
Contented to endure—
Crushing the gentle strings,
That human hearts should know,
Untouched by others' joys
Or others' woe,
Thou, O dear Lord, wilt never teach us so.

We ask thy Peace, O Lord!
Through storm, and fear and strife,
To light and guide us on,
Through a long struggling life;
While no success or gain
Shall cheer the desperate flight,
Or nerve what the world calls
Our wasted might;
Yet pressing through she darkness to the light.

It is thine own, O Lord,
Who toil while others sleep;
Who sow with living care
What other hands shall reap;
They lean on thee entranced
In calm and perfect rest:
Give us that peace, O Lord!
Divine and blest,
Thou keepest for those hearts who love thee best.

HOW WE EMERGE.

As I grow older and come nearer to death I look upon it more and more with complacent joy, and after longing I hear God say, "O, thirsting, hungering one, come to me." What the other world will bring I know not, only that I shall awake in God's likeness, and see him as he is.

If a child had been born and spent all his life in the Mammouth Cave, how impossible would it be for him to comprehend the upper world? His parents might tell him of its life, and light, and beauty, and its sounds of joy; they might heap up the sand into mounds, and try to show him by pointing its stalactites how grass and flowers and trees grow out of the ground, till at length, with laborious thinking, the child would fancy he had gained a true idea of the unknown land. And yet, though he longed to behold it, when the day came that he was to go forth, it would be with regret for the familiar crystals, and the rock hewn rooms, and the quiet that reigned therein. But when he came up, some May morning with ten thousand birds singing in the trees, and the heavens bright, and blue, and full of sunlight, and the wind blowing softly through the young leaves all a glitter with dew, and the landscape stretching away green and beautiful to the horizon, with what rapture would he gaze about him, and see how poor were all the fancying and the interpretations which were made within the cave, of the things which grew and lived without; and how would he wonder that he could have regretted to leave the silence and the dreary darkness of his old abode!

So, when we emerge from this cave of earth into that land where spring growths are, and where is summer, and not that miserable travestie which we call summer here, how shall we wonder that we could have clung so fondly to dark and barren life!

Beat on, then, O heart, and yearn for dying. I have drunk at many a fountain, but thirst came on again; I have fed at many a bounteous table, but hunger returned; I have seen many bright and lovely things, but while I gazed their lustre faded. There is nothing here that can give me rest; but when I behold thee, O God, I shall be satisfied! [H. W. Beecher.

TIME. What a blessed order of nature it is, that the foot-steps of time are inaudible, and noiseless, and that the seasons of life, like those of the year, are so indistinguishably brought on in gentle progression, and are so blended, the one with the other, that the human being scarcely knows, except from a faint and an unpleasant sensation, that he is growing old!

So day steals into night through the crimson curtains of twilight. So the golden gates of dawn swing round noiseless as the portals of Heaven. Even the beat of the heart is muffled, that we may not know how fast it struggles out. From the building of the oak to the rolling of the world, there is no clink of the machinery. There is no noise save of helpless waves, or the rent air groaning with the lightning's bolt, or now and then the play of a volcano's valves, or of the puny cries of insects or of men, in all this world of ours. The past is dumb—the future silent, and the present makes but a slight ripple, like the trailing of a steamer on a quiet sea.

SELF-DEPENDENCE. Many an unwise parent works hard, and lives sparingly all his life, for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with the money left him by his relatives, is like tying a bladder under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim, and he will not need the bladders. Give your child a sound education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The carlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources and the blessing of God, the better.

THE TRUE CHURCH. By his church our Savior did not mean a party, bearing the name of a human leader, distinguished by a form or an opinion, and, on the ground of this distinction, denying the name or character of Christians to all but themselves. He means by it the body of his friends and followers, *who truly imbibe his spirit*, no matter by what name they are called, in what house they worship, by what peculiarities of mode and opinion they are distinguished, under what sky they live, or what language they speak. These are the true church—men made better, made holy, virtuous, by his religion—men who, hoping in his promises, keep his commandments. [William Ellery Channing.

"NOT OF THE DEAD, BUT OF THE LIVING." That was a beautiful idea expressed by a Christian lady on her death-bed, in reply to a remark of her brother who was taking leave of her to return to his distant residence, that he should probably never again meet her in the land of the living. She answered: "Brother, I trust we shall meet in the land of the living. We are now in the land of the dying."

CHILDHOOD is like a mirror, catching and reflecting images around it. Remember that an impious or profane thought uttered by a parent may operate on the young heart like a careless spray of water thrown upon polished steel, stain it with rust that no after scouring can efface.

Dutcher's Dead Shot.

HOUSEKEEPERS use it, because it clears their Houses of Bed Bugs.
Tavern Keepers use it, because they wish their customers to "Sleep in Peace."
Steamboat Captains and Ship Masters use it to enjoy "Balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer."
Base and worthless imitations are in the market. Be sure to purchase and use "Dutchers Dead Shot," and you shall "sleep in peace."
C. W. ATWELL, General Asent, Portland, Me. 30tf

Miller's Condition Powders
For Horses and Colts.

AN article that every man who owns or uses a Horse will find it for his advantage to keep constantly on hand.
C. W. ATWELL, General Agent, Portland, Me. 30tf

BUCKEYE ROTATING HARROW.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of these Harrows, and town and county Rights for same, in this State and New Hampshire. And he wishes to call the attention of farmers and the manufacturers and dealers in farming tools, to this valuable improvement. The approval this Harrow has met with wherever introduced, is the best guaranty of its worth.—The following are some of its advantages over the common harrows:

By its rotating motion the teeth are made to move in curved lines, which plainly show that they pass over more than double the surface they would if dragged along in a straight line, and by this rotary motion, they cross the track of each other at every conceivable angle; thus more completely pulverising the soil, and leaving its surface so smooth, that it is perfectly apparent, when seen in operation, that, without any extra labor of team, it will, in the same time, do more than double the work of an ordinary harrow. It is impossible to clog it, for any stones, roots or vines, which are caught by its teeth, are immediately carried round and left behind. The teeth, wearing upon every side alike, *sharpen themselves*.

It is the strongest harrow built, and does not cost as much as the common jointed harrow.

Any one desirous of purchasing the harrow, or the Right to make and sell the same, will be promptly furnished with every information in relation to the matter by addressing a line to
JOHN H. ALLEN, Biddeford, Maine.
September, 1858. 39tf.

To the Hon. Henry K. Baker, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Kennebec.

HUMBLY represents, LYDIA HOWARD, of Winthrop, in said County, that she is the widow of NATHAN HOWARD, late of said Winthrop, deceased, who died seized and possessed of the following real estate, viz: The homestead farm of said deceased, and the same land mentioned and described in a deed from said NATHAN HOWARD to OAKES HOWARD, bearing date June twenty-seventh, A. D. 1839, in which she is entitled by law to dower; wherefore she prays that Commissioners may be appointed by your Honor to set off and assign her dower in the premises, according to law. LYDIA HOWARD.

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at AUGUSTA, in said County, on the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1858.

ON the foregoing petition, ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice thereof, three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, to be held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
Copy of petition and order thereon.
Attest: J. BURTON, *Register*.
46

KENNEBEC, SS.—*At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the fourth Monday of October, A. D.* 1858.

ALLEN L. TRUFANT, Administrator on the Estate of SAMUEL TRUFANT late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased having, presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. H. K. BAKER, *Judge*.
A true copy. Attest—J. BURTON, *Register*. 46

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of
ANDREW GALE, late of Augusta,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
SYLVIA GALE.
October 25, 1858. 46

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of
CLARK STANLEY, late of Waterville,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
ANSON STANLEY.
Winthrop, Oct. 25, 1858. 46

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of
JOSEPH TRAFTON, late of Waterville,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to
ANDREW J. TRAFTON,
SAMUEL B. TRAFTON.
October 25, 1858. 46

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of
GEORGE W. ROGERS, late of Gardiner,
in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
MARY D. ROGERS.
October 25, 1858. 46

INSURANCE.
Waterville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
WATERVILLE, - - - - - - MAINE.

THIS Company has been duly organized, agreeable to the Charter. Its operations are to be confined mainly to the Farming Interests. Its risks are limited to Dwelling-houses of the safest class, with their contents and out-buildings. The salaries of its Officers are to be fixed by vote of the Members at their Annual meeting.

The By-Laws provide that "In case of any disagreement between the Company and any person, arising out of an Insurance, the matter in controversy shall be referred at once, at the request of either party, to three disinterested persons, one to be chosen by the Company, one by the other party, and the third by the two thus chosen, and their decision shall be final."

Its Rates are from 4 to 8 per cent., and no risks are taken, single or combined, over $2,000. It is conducted on the most safe and economical principles, and no Company can commend itself more highly to the confidence of the public.

OFFICERS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.
D. L. MILLIKEN, President. C. R. MCFADDEN, Secretary.
C. H. THAYER, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.
D. L. MILLIKEN, MOSES HANSCOM, C. H. THAYER, J. H. DRUMMOND, N. R. BOUTELLE, G. W. PERSSEY, C. R. MCFADDEN.
L. T. BOOTHBY, General Agent.
Waterville, June, 1858. 6m26

You had Better Try
MY MOTHER'S SALVE.

THIS CELEBRATED PREPARATION has obtained an enviable and world-wide reputation for its GREAT CURATIVE PROPERTIES, and has been the agent of relieving so many sufferers, restoring them to health and usefulness, that the proprietors feel it a duty they owe to the public for their generous patronage bestowed upon this SALVE, to make it accessible to sick and poor, that all afflicted may avail themselves of its healing qualities.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" is a *perfect chemical compound*, prepared from roots herbs, gathered from the forest, and possesses *Healing, Soothing, and Pain-relieving Virtues* never before combined in a Salve or Ointment.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" is *safe and effectual*, and all those troubled with RHEUMATISM, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, GOUT, PILES, and such like diseases, will find in its use great relief, and in most cases a *permanent cure*.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" in a *Burn* or *Scald*, takes out the fire, soothes the irritating pain, and heals the wound more speedily and effectually than any other preparation.

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE" is worthy of confidence, and thousands having used it and recommended it to their friends is a test of its worth. Directions for using

"MY MOTHER'S SALVE"

are simple. Every mother and nurse knows how spread a plaster and dress a sore, and all who use the Salve will apply it in proportions, renewed at times, as good judgment may direct.—For Rheumatism and other pains, rub the parts smartly with the Salve. In cases of Cough, Tightness of the Lungs, Sore Throat, and such like ails, rub as in case of Rheumatism. In any case of pain a good result follows the use of this Salve. Prepared by
BURRILL & BUNTING,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 6 Tremont Street, } BOSTON.
(Two doors south of Court Street,) }
For sale at all the Apothecaries' and Family Stores in the country. 47

Copartnership Notice,

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of **Boots and Shoes.**
Manufactory on Chapel Street, where may be found a good assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, UPPER and SOLE LEATHER, at wholesale or retail. E. G. DOE & SON.
Augusta, August 2, 1858. tf40

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Dye-Stuffs, &c.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and complete Stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS and DYE-STUFFS, which will be sold either at wholesale or retail, at prices to suit customers. J. S. MANLEY,
Oct. 4, 1858. 42 West end Ken. Bridge, Augusta.

Notice.

THE subscriber, purposing to make a change in his business, will sell his remaining stock of CARRIAGES, consisting of a good variety, at cost.
Top Carriages at a large discount from cost.
Payment of all debts now due, is required, at the earliest convenience of the indebted.
FRANCIS KENRICK.
China, Sept., 1, 1858. 37

Stoves. Stoves.

COOKING and other kinds of STOVES for sale at MUCH LOWER PRICES than you have been paying, at No. 11 and 12 Bridge's Block. T. LAMBARD.
Augusta, August 2, 1858. 33

New Shoe Store!

F. E. SAGER, 3 DOORS SOUTH OF BRIDGE-ST., AUGUSTA, Would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Augusta to his Stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, which he will sell cheap for cash. Please call before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention paid to CUSTOM WORK.
REPAIRING done at short notice. 31tf
July 19, 1858.

Sash, Doors, Window Frames,
And Blinds.

THE undersigned continue to manufacture the above named articles in all their varieties, in MOOR'S BUILDING, WATERVILLE. All common sizes constantly on hand, or made to order